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INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
OFFICE.—Room No. 2, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Ext's Building, BLOOMSBURG, PA

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on second floor, third room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Third floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Wirts' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-tf

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
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(DISTRICT ATTORNEY.)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30-86.

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
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Office, corner of Third and Main Streets

GRANT HERRING,
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MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
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DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov24 88 1y.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

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Treatment of Chronic Diseases made a
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Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford,	$ 9,528,388.97
Hartford of Hartford	5,286,609.97
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Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,512,762.29
Guardian of London	20,603,283.71
Phoenix, of London	6,924,563.46
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Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

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une 1, 1888, tf.

The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXIII, NO 6
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. LII, NO 44

THE SULTAN.

A Sultan sat by Danube's tide
And sore distressed aloud he cried;
While like the waters to the sea
His tears ran down both fast and free.
A passing stranger said: "My friend,
Why do those tears so fast descend?"
"Alas!" he sobbed, "I've lost all hope;
I've lost my cake of IVORY SOAP.
No more in pride through town I'll go,
With garments clean and white as snow;
But in disgrace must move about,
By scornful fingers pointed out."
"Not so," the noble stranger cried;
"I have a piece and will divide;"
And from his coat-tail pocket drew
A cake and broke it fair in two.
Then rose in joy the Sultan gray,
And made that man a Turkish Bey,
With servants kind and Viziers sage,
And fifty wives to cheer his age.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and Insist upon getting it.

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HOP PLASTER
QUICKEST REMEDY KNOWN
For backache, and all sudden, sharp, or long-standing pains or weaknesses of every kind. Virtues of fresh hops, hemlock and pine balsam combined. It is wonderfully SOOTHING, PAIN-KILLING, CURATIVE and STRENGTHENING.
MY BACK!
It satisfies every time. TRY ONE NOW.
25 Cts. 5 for $1.00.
Sold everywhere, or mailed for price.
OH! for one of those HOP PLASTERS.
Look for signature of the proprietors, HOP PLASTER CO., BOSTON, on the genuine goods.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING
—:o:—
G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
—:o:—
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank, MAIN STREET,
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BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.,
AGENT FOR THE
KEYSTONE DYNAMITE POWDER CO.
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MILTON, Pa.,
DEALERS IN
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By the following well known makers:
Chickering,
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Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.
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Medical and Surgical Office,
206 NORTH SECOND ST., PHILADA.
ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS
For the treatment of Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Vigor, Nervous Debility and Special Diseases. Consultation by mail free of charge. Book Sent Free
Office hours from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., & from 6 to 9 P.M.
May 11-P-2-Co.1y

J. S. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER.
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Parties desiring to buy horses and wagons would do well to call on the above.

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Orders will receive prompt attention

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

CROWN ACME
THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
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With any other illuminating oil made.
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CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 ¢
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Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Wounds, Cuts, Scalds, Backache, Frostbites, Chapped Hands and Face, Gout, or any bodily pain or ailment.
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room hot and cold water; and all modern conveniences
MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.
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MADE WITH BOILING MILK.
Feb 1-6-4t.

OUR FUTURE.

READ BEFORE THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT MILLVILLE COLUMBIA CO. PA. JANY. 11 1889 BY E. H. PAINTER ESQ. OF TURBOTVILLE PA.

No fact in modern history so fully challenges our admiration as the growth of the American Republic. The child of revolution, cradled in adversity, yet proof against the hate of Monarchies, it has outstripped all its competitors; defied all its enemies; realized all the expectations of its friends, and to day, in every thing that makes a Nation grand and noble, stands without an equal on earth.

What it was, is now, and may yet be, are the themes of this paper. Nor is it strange that I should discuss these topics before a Farmers' Institute. For of the men who have contributed its stability, National grandeur, and integrity, they challenge comparison with all others. When its foundation was laid in the blood stained soil of Lexington, Monmouth, and Valley Forge, not one, but a thousand Putnams rushed from the green hills of New Hampshire to the Swamps of South Carolina in defense of liberty. And when Independence was achieved and this child republic doffed the swadling clothes of infancy and demanded a wider field for its energies, it was the tenant of the soil who responded. He leveled the forest, pushed the Car of Civilization Westward over the Alleghanies, across the Ohio, beyond the Mississippi into the heart of the great North West; and in the eighty third year of its young life, with his feet planted, midway, in the fertile basin of the Mississippi, one hand rested on the rocky shores of the Atlantic, the other touched the golden sands of the Pacific. He had dominated the Continent. Here his work was not coupled, nor the power of his hand staid. When treason demanded the surrender of the fruits of our civilization—all that was good, free, and Godlike in this government—and the lurid fires of civil war burst upon us, true to his fame in the past and firm in his convictions of duty to the future, from every hill top, valley, and plain of every Commonwealth of a determined North—from the tall pines of Maine to the golden gates of the Pacific,—he swept in regiments, brigades, and divisions, at the bugle's blast, into the fifteen hundred thousand heroes who went forth in defense of liberty and Union;—as brave and gallant an army as ever shook the earth with martial tread—singing,

"We are coming Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand strong."

The farmer has always been the most important factor in the growth, mental, moral, and material, of this government from the hour of its conception to the present moment of its most wonderful achievement. It is not, however, any class of citizens, but the nation itself I would eulogize.

We are nearing the closing years of the nineteenth century. The Sun that rose upon it in doubt and gloom a hundred and one years ago, is now going down upon it—not as then on a feeble, struggling band of patriots, but an enlightened and powerful Republic with out a rival in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, Science, learning, and all the graces of a well organized government on the Western Continent and soon to be the superior, if indeed, she is not already, of any on the Eastern. But its beginning was feeble. Thirteen states clung, most of them, to the shining shores of the Atlantic. They had the name of states, but only enfeebled Colonies. Though protected from Arctic blasts by the unpenetrated forests of Maine, they yet felt not the warm, life giving currents of the Gulf Stream turning winter into spring as it brushes its warm breath on the shores of Florida. The hand of Spain held the key that opened the gate to the delusive fountain of perpetual youth. The Alleghanies and the Ohio marked their western boundary. Beyond these was the "wilds of the west." Three million of people still felt the horrors of war and the burden of oppressive taxation. Love of liberty was in every heart, but grim poverty sat enthroned at every hearth stone. Science for them, had not opened her treasure house. It was musel eagainst the forces of nature. Toil wih the wooden shire and the sledge hammer won the victories of the steam-plow and the diamond-drill. Her rivers flowed as majestic then as they do now, but their utility awaited, till 1807, the brain of a Stevens; and her cotton fields till near the same period, the inventive genious of a Whitney. Lightnings flashed on every hill top, thunders reverberated in every valley; but there was no shriek of the steam whistle, no click of the electric telegraph. These slumbering giants awoke in 1830 and 1844. Mountains of wealth, as a distinguished writer has said, "Shut up in God's granite safes set with time locks" refused to reveal her secrets till the approach of the locomotive.

Only the pack mule, on an Indian trail, dared cross the Alleghanies. Westmorland County in our own grand old Commonwealth was the limits of her western civilization. No mills, factories, or furnaces. No Commerce, no navy—nothing to export, nothing to defend. But the National heart beats grew stronger. New blood thrilled her young life. Invention loaned her its energies. Forges, spindles, and wheels echoed the hum of industry on every hill-top, in every valley. With two narrow boundaries she grasped the hands of Florida and Louisiana on the south securing the key to the Mississippi and then turned her face westward. Texas lay in the line of her conquest and she welcomed her to the Sisterhood of States. The axe of the pioneer still filled the forest. On the clearing, besides the log cabin, rose the little school and the spireless church. And in their work followed an irrepressible civilization—railroads, canals, mills, furnaces, factories, villiages, towns, cities, and broad acres of golden grain. *It was the tread of empire.* 1861 came and the world stood amazed at the fruits of seventy four years of Constitutional government. Now 33,000,000 people the best fed, and the best clothed in the world—thirty-six Sovereign Commonwealths, all in the Zone of the strongest and most progressive people on Earth, with linked hands stretching their sinew arms from ocean to ocean, and all living under one organtic law the wisest, freest, and best ever devised by the brain of man—of railroads 31,226 miles about the combined milage of Asia, South America, Australia, Africa, and Central America in 1880— telegraph lines more than those of the oldest country of Europe—cotton crop 3,656,000 bales—manufactures not what they might have been because unprotected against the pauper labor of Europe, but awaiting a better day under a wise protective system which opened up whole mines of wealth which hitherto had been untouched because fifty cents in England and Belgium in woolen, cotton and other fabrics, discounts a dollar and a quarter in free America. But we have grown strong and self reliant. Our graharies were overflowing and might have delighted the eyes of the sons of Jacob. There came the first great test of our free institutions which tried the very ligaments of government, the civil conflict of 1861, the most exhaustive of modern times. This we sustained in spite of foreign hate, the Union of thirty-six states was restored to its proud position in the gallery of nations, and two as brave and gallant armies as ever trod the earth returned, amid the applaudits of Christendom, to peceful vocations as if nothing had occured.

Since then a new era has dawned and the nation has awoke to new life and new energy. It is a significant fact, says a writer, that the vast region beyond the Mississippi has been explored and settled almost wholly within the last thirty-five years, and, at least three fourths of it since the close of our civil war. Never before did we make such strides in material development. Scarcely had the roar of artillery died away among the hills of old Virginia till the golden spike was riveted that united the Central and Union Pacific railways spanning the continent with iron bands. Busy humming cities have settled all along their track. Forests have been transformed into blooming gardens, and mines of untold wealth forced to yield their secrets. The locomotive and steam engine have broken the seals of secrecy stamped upon them since the dawn of Creation, and manufactures have lit up every plain, hill and valley faom Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf; and now the music of toil hums its notes throughout every inch of our broad domain. Science too has been lavish of her gifts, and invention has conquered the forces of nature. Mountains no longer offer obstacles to engineering skill. Rivers are spanned in a day. The harvester gathers the wheat in the morning. Good house wives prepare it for supper. The old canal boat and the emigrant train over the plain are relics of the past. In seven days, by the former, goods were transported from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. Now by steam they leave New York on Monday morning, and in seven days are in the hands of consumers in San Francisco. We have outstripped the world in patents, annually issuing four times as many as the country that gave us birth. At a late Electric exposition in France five gold medals were offered for the most noted inventions and discoveries. How many came to America? Only five. Education here, too, is abreast of the times. Our free school system is the glory of our Republic, while we have colleges and universities, all over the land, with proffessors earnest, devoted, and as eminent for their scholarship as any in Germany. From these are issuing annually a stream of young men and women who, if they are less skilled in the subtle refinements of Philosophy, have less of its blighting infidelity.

To sum up the past and the present;—The sun of 1776 rose in gloom. It now shines upon a great and prosperous Republic. Once we were an infant, now a giant. Then thirteen dependent Colonies, now thirty-eight, Sovereign and independent states all directed by our Constitution and all bound together with inseperable ties;—crowned with the sheaves of plenty, blessed with peace, hands and hearts united in love and fraternity and linked in the bonds of union across a continent—In 1776 three millions; 1861, thirty-three million: and now 1889, sixty-three million people!

But what of our future? Patrick Henry said, "I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past." The strength of the giant oak lies wrapped in the little acorn. The boy is father to the man. To solve one element of our destined supremecy we have but to look at the vastness of our territory. An able writer says; "It may surprise some to be told that if our Republic were petitioned off it would form seventeen states as large as Spain: or thirty one each as large as Italy; or sixty-four, each as large as England or Wales: or that you can take a map of six of the leading powers of Europe—France, Germany, Austria, Great Britain and Ireland, and Italy, attaching as an annex Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Holland and Denmark, and lay them all down on the map of the United States West of the city of New York, and you will cover little more than one third of the territory. What an Empire!" Or as Gladstone says—"the greatest continuous empire ever established by man." Now for some facts and figures startling but none the less true. The three crowning elements in our supremacy, present and prospective, are in our unequaled agricultural, mining, and manufacturing resources. A brief consideration of each will close this paper. The same writer puts it forcibly when he says: "Has it ever occurred to you to ask how the Empire of China supports a population of 350,000,000? We know they are not a commercial or manufacturing people. The conclusion is, that they derive their support mainly from the soil. Now on what do they do this? Her area is little less than 1,400,000 square miles. The area covered by mountains is about 300,000 square miles. Take another 100,000 for her barren plains, and the calculation shows her arable land to be about 1,000,000 square miles. Off this her swarming millions support themselves and the government." We boast that in 1880 we fed a population of 50,000,000 and cent to the hungry firesides of Europe, of all kinds of cereals, 283,000 000 bushels. *Nothing about it to boast of.* On what did we do it. By our last census the area of land in the United States, leaving out Alaska, is about 2,970,000 square miles. Of this 1,500,000 are arable. On this we produced that great crop of 1879. But we cultivated only about 165,000 square miles, or 105,000,000 acres. This is only one ninth of the whole. Now use your mathematics. Multiply the population and the exports each by nine and you have the astounding figures 450,000,000 for the first, and 2,557,000,000. That is, if the plow share were to run over all, we could sustain a population of 450,000,000 souls, and ship 2,557,000,000 bushels to starving Europe. But hear what the statistician, Atkinson says. Instead of this 50,000,000 which we now sustain one hundred million could be supported without increasing the area of a single farm, or adding one to their number by merely bringing our products up to our *average standard of reasonably good agriculture.*" Multiply again by two and you have the sustenance for 900,000,000 people and a surplus of 5,114,000,000 bushels for famished mouths abroad. Think, then, of the marvelous possibilities of our soil, my farmer friends. Take these facts home with you, and ponder them well.

But there is still greater wealth under the soil. Twenty years ago but one Nation, England, led us in mining. In 1880 we passed her by three per cent, and every year only widens the gap. To day our mining operations are more extensive than all those of Asia, Africa, Continental Europe, South America, Mexico, and Canada. Between 1870 and 1880 we produced of precious metals, $730,000,000. Half the gold and silver in the world's market comes from the mines of America. Look at the univirsality of our valuable ores and minerals. Twenty-three states of the Union, it is said contain iron. One of them enough to meet the world's demands for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Our coal measures are without limit, and more easily mined than the deep mines of England. The statistics of 1880, then the greatest increase between 1870 and 1880. Here are about the figures:

	1870.	1880.		
Iron ore, tons	4,000,000.	9,500,000	Increase 10 per ct.	
Copper "	12,700.	20,300	" 60	"
Coal "	33,000,000.	55,000,000	" 66	"
Petroleum, gal.	42,000,000.	950,000,000	" 20	fold.

It is said that in twenty years one western State mined over $438,000,000 of precious minerals. That was Nevada when famous Comstock Lode with its twelve small holes in a mountain side, yielded $37,000,000 in one year. All the wealth, says a writer, of the corn fields of Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, in that year 1877, scarcely equaled it. It is claimed, by good authoritrity, that the mineral out put west of the Mississippi for 1880 was $1,000,000,000, a sum equal to almost one half of the agricultural yield of the entire United States. This is not all. The area of our western coal fields is something like 200,000 square miles, and, with the exception of Minnesota, coal there is found in every western State and territory—iron in all of them. Missouri has it in every county. Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Indian Territory alone have no lead, but 500 square miles in Missouri are lead producing, in the year 1877 yielding over 70000000 lbs. All have copper excepting two, Nebraska and Kansas. Salt deposits, too, in the west are inexhaustible. Also sulphur. One mountain in Idaho contains it three per ct. pure, while Louisana has a bed almost as big, 112 feet thick. Sulphate of soda are found in lakes in Wyoming about ninety per ct. pure, and from eight to ten feet in the vein. How about tin? Cornwal, we have been told, must supply the world. No need to put it on the "free list" if the United States geologist for Montana is correct, who says that tin bearing rocks are found there which can be quarried from the surface, veins more than fifty feet thick surpassing the famous English mine, and which, he thinks, will never be exhausted. Tariff "reformers" should look at this fact in arranging their schedules.

In these two departments then, Agriculture and Mining, we lead the world. But there is another in which we lead it. That is manufacturing. From 1870 to 1880 the manufacturers of France increased $225,000,000, of Germany $430,000,000, of England $580,000,000, while those of our country increased over $1,000,000,000. The eulogy of that "grand old man" of England is pertinent right here. "She [the U. S.] will probably become what we are now, the head-servant in the great household of the world, the employer of all employed, because her services will be the most and ablest. We are that to-day Mr. Gladstone. In this department of our industries the elements of our superiority lie, 1st—in the superabundance of our raw material, especially coal. Every year adds to the cost of coal in England because of the depth of her mines. Here its production on account of the competition in labor and in other directions, is annually less expensive. Think of England having to cross the ocean, 3000 miles, for every aleof cotton that she spins, while here we grow the cotton and have in abundance all the requisite for its manufacture. See what is beginning to take place in a new South, in Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina. There cotton, coal and iron have craved for years, the inspiring touch of home enterprise and capital in their development. It was the plea of *common sense and pride.* Now these States are beginning to be lit up with mills, factories, and forges, which threaten serious competition to the iron masters and other manufacturers of Pittsburg which has the advantage of natural gas. Why should they buy abroad what they can manufacture at home for nearly the same cost, and thus give employment to their own laborers at a remuneration, too, which puts out of sight the degradation of the pauper labor of Europe? I believe a new era is breaking upon this section, and that under the American, and not the Cobden idea, they will soon swing into the line of manufacturing States. I say, God Speed the day!

Our 2nd element of supremacy is in our machinery and in the superior inventive talent of the American mechanic. Hear the testimony of a few disinterested witnesses. Of us the Mechanical World of London says: "The United States has the best machinery and tools in the world." And Herbert Spencer: "Beyond question in respect of mechanical appliances, the Americans are a head of all Nations." France, too, through an agent sent here by her Minister of Commerce, adds her testimony to the same effect when she says that the superiority of our machinery and tools lies in the line of danger to the industries of Europe. *Superior tools, superior genius, and you have superior mechanics.* The value of our manufactured products in 1880 exceeded those of our agriculture by $1,812,000. Steam and electricity have locked the nations in friendly commerce. The markets of the world are open to us. It is said that we are almost at the door of competition with Sheffield in steels, Manchester in low grades of cotton textiles, Birmingham in electroplate, and Geneva in watches. We must have the trade of South America. The bullet sent by the hand of a mad assassin only delayed it. But look at the heathen world with its 1,000,000,000 population, 200,000,000 of them little above the beast. They are all to be clothed, fed, educated, and lifted up to a higher plain of social existence. Civilization must do this. From the millions of equatorial Africa comes the Macedonian cry: "come over and help us." Asia longs to be set free from the prison house of her ignorance and degradation. It will come. Where more *cheerfully*, where more *effectively* than from America? Higher wants to the creative act of civilization. With the missionary's bible must go the plow, the harvester the steam engine. And they are. 500 of the first American make, went to one of these countries in a single year. Will not these, and similiar necessities, follow the footsteps of Livingstone and Stanley? Why not India take, in one year, of America $12,000,000 worth of iron manufactures, and of cotton fabrics $100,000,000 as she has of England? *America must and will grasp these golden opportunities.* To conclude with her agriculture, mining and manufacturing in their infancy, yet all three leading the nations, what do you ask, will be her future? Washed by two oceans, lapped North by the lakes, South by the gulf, safe from foreign invasion, in the belt of God's most diversified gifts to man, holding in granite vaults twenty-five times the concrete wealth and power of Europe, obedient to one organic law, over it waving an untarnished flag—the flag of Bunker Hill, the flag of Lundy's Lane, the flag of glorious Gettysburg, and now the flag of sixty-two million people, intelligent, virtuous, brave, and bound in our holy purpose, the *uplifting of man*, and we trust in our inviolable union—the union of hearts, the union of hands, and the union of States! What *must* be her future? Free, unequaled, christianized America! God speed it.

Worth Telling Again.

AN OLD STORY WITH A DELIGHTFUL TOUCH OF HUMANITY IN IT.

Twenty years has passed since a certain Bath sea captain, entering the port at New York, telegraphed his wife at Bath to join him at the metropolis prepared for a sea voyage. Accordingly a day or two after the arrival of the message saw the wife embarked upon the through train from Bath to Boston, accompanied by an infant child scarcely two years old.

This car was shunted on to the end of the Portland train at Brunswick, and, leaving the child asleep, the Captain's wife seized the opportunity to fill the baby's bottle with milk in the depot restaurant. While the mother was intent upon her errand the train slipped quietly out of the station, and when the mother emerged from the restaurant door it was fast disappearing under the Spring Street bridge. Eagerly she explained the situation to the sympathizing group of railroad men who gathered around. Baby and purse, containing all her money and ticket, were in the fast disappearing train. A hurried council followed, and a plan was instantly formed.

Old No. 23, "The Brunswick," was side-tracked, waiting the passage of the train just gone. Uncle Thompson, the station baggage master at that time, ran hastily to this engine asked her aid to overtake the flying train. The genial Charles, ever ready to aid the cause of any female in distress, volunteered to catch the robber. Hastily filling the firebox with wood from the tender while Thompson was assisting the woman to mount the engine, with a command to the switchman to "give us the main line," with hand upon the throttle, No. 23 flew quickly over the switches and commenced her run.

An empty engine chasing a heavy train up "Oak Hill grade," which extends four miles straight away from Brunswick, has an easy task, and before they had covered more than half of that distance they could see the object of their pursuit.

To sound his whistle, calling the attention of the train men to the chase, and thereby stop the train, was not part of the programme, fearing that he might run over them should they suddenly stop. So quietly running along, the roar of the train deadening the pursuit, he is soon immediately behind them. Then his tender—for they are running backward—rubs against the rear platform of the train, and while the engineer holds her there Thompson assists the woman over the tender, down upon the platform of the car containing the baby, still fast asleep, the mother clasping tightly the bottle of milk.— *Waverley Magazine.*

An Exchange says if merchants think advertisements are not read by the people, just let him advertise to give something away and see how soon his stock is exhausted. Advertisements are always read by the people, for they are on the lookout for bargains, and when one is offered they are not slow to take advantage of it.

It has just been discovered that the shrewdest New York bootblacks aim to become the owners of several complete bootblacking outfits. They cannot, of course, use all of these themselves, but they lease them to other boys, charging usurious rates therefor. If he rents his brushes to one boy and his box and foot-rest to another he exacts from each one-quarter of his daily earnings. If he rents the whole concern to one boy, that boy must give him half of his gains every day. Not infrequently the thriftiest of the youngsters make as much as $10 per day by this scheme.

Perpetual Motion.

THE CUNNING CONTRIVANCE OF A NEW YORK GENIUS TO RUN FOREVER.

A city man who had been informed that there was a piece of mechanism purporting to be a perpetual motion in existence at Lyons, Wayne county, made a visit to the town a day or two ago to satisfy his curiosity on the subject. On his return he said: "I can not say, 'I came, I saw, I conquered,' for to tell you the truth I was unable to discover how the machine does what I saw it do, but there is some trick about it I am satisfied. Still as a mechanical curiosity the contrivance ought to pay in a dime museum. I went down to Lyons and after a little search found David Jennings, a man about 40 years old, the inventor of the motor, or whatever you would call it. I made known my wish to see his machine, and after a little parley he consented to give me a view of it, prefacing his consent by stating that it was taken apart and would have to be connected before it would work. We went to his house, in the yard back of which stands a workshop containing the motor. Every door of the shop was locked, and as its owner produced a key to the front door he advised me that I could go in the back way with less trouble than by the front, as I would have to climb a ladder in the latter case. He opened the back door from the inside and I was ushered into a room twenty feet square, fitted up like a carpenter shop, with various tools lying around. The apparatus I came to see was attached to a bench and consisted of a chain about five feet long made of a peculiarly shaped links that could not easily be described without a drawing. One of the links was out of place and the inventor proceeded to put it in order. When that was done the contrivance was ready for exhibition. The chain ran over three rollers that formed a vertical triangle, one side of which was perpendicular. The chain was so constructed that in running between the rollers that were vertical the links had a movement by which they closed together so that in the space of a foot there would be one or two more links than in the same distance when the links were extended. There would consequently be a greater weight in the vertical line in an equal distance than in any other place in the chain. It was on this difference in weight that Mr. Jennings said the power of the machine depended. One of the pulleys over which the chain ran was connected with a brake-wheel by which the motion of the chain could be stopped by applying the brake. After the chain was connected and the brake taken off, the chain began to run around the pulleys as though it had an inherent motion. The pulleys over which it ran were set on rollers that reduced the friction to the minimum, but the force of the machine was only a trifle, as I could stop it with my fingers. The chain seemed to carry itself around the triangle continuously; but I noticed that Jennings would not let me take hold of the brake, and I half suspected that it had something to do with the constant motion of the chain, which, apparently moved in defiance of the laws of gravity. If I had been allowed to closely examine the whole thing I am satisfied that I could have discovered the secret of its action. I admit that it is a well-contrived device to catch the eye and deceive the unskillful into the belief that it is perpetual motion. Jennings told me that he had spent $50,000 on the invention, and had been working at it for twenty-one years. The machine he has in Lyons is the 102d one he has built, and he is not satisfied with it.

"If you ask Jennings for an explation of the working of the contrivance, his answers are not clear. He talks about the 'surplus power' in the 'double chain' and the 'mechanical construction of the links' in a way that makes me think he is not informed on the laws of mechanics or is trying to deceive the visitor by the use of jargon that sounds learned but means hing." — *Rochester Post-Express.*

The four daughters of the Chief Justice of the United States in society are the most artistically gowned belles of the season. At Mrs. Cleveland's drawing room Miss Grace, a petite and blonde strongly resembling her father, wore an art gown of old pink brocade heavily braided with gold thread. It consisted of a straight, full Mexican skirt, laid in plaits, and short Mexican jacket with vest and full sleeves in white crepe du chine. Miss Maud, who is very retiring, prefers sombre hues and plainer styles by way of contrast. Miss Mary has all her toilettes after the styles of the Empress Josephine. She has a number of these in different shades and all very elegant in cut and material. This young lady bears a striking resemblance to the beautiful and affectionate Empress. She has jet black hair, cut short, which clusters about her head in most classic and beautiful curls. The youngest of the society quartette of the Chief Justices family, Mildred, has a particular fondness for the Directoire gowns, which are very becoming. The Chief Justice is very proud of his daughters and society is full of admiration for them. Their first season in the social whirl of Washington has been a pleasant triumph.

The Troubled Samoan Islands.

The Samoan, or Navigator Islands, are a group in the Pacific Ocean between latitude 13 degrees 13 seconds and 14 degrees 30 seconds south and longitude 168 degrees and 173 degrees west, comprising nine inhabited islands, with several inlets. The total area is 1,125 square miles, and the population is 36,800. The soil is rich and the surface densly wooded. The products comprise coccanut oil, arrow root, cotton, castor beans, ginger, coffee, tortoise shell and vegetables. The inhabitants are superior in bodily and mental endowments to those of many other parts of Polynesia. They are Christians and mostly Presbyterians. The country, by treaty, is under the protection of the United States. The ports are Apia, the capital, and Pango-Pango.—*Troy Press.*

Happy and Hungry.

For over five years I was a constant suffer with that most terrible and annonymous disease, dispepsia. After paying out hundreds of dollars, the only medicine I found that would do me any good was Sulphur Bitters. Six bottles cured me. Now I can eat well and am happy and hungry.—[EDITOR. Feb. 1-2t.

A married man in Pennsylvania can no longer borrow money from his wife with impunity it is stated, as the Supreme Court has decided that the married persons' property act of 1887 gives the wife the right to take her husband's property in execution and without his consent.

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Committee for the Townships composing the Bloom Poor District held the 2nd day of Feb. 1889 C. A. Klein and L. M. Pettit were duly nominated as Directors of the Poor to be voted for at the election to be held Feb. 19, 1889.

C. B. Ent Sec. Wm. Chrisman Chairman

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, Feb. 7, 1889.

President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard have every right to be proud of their action in the Samoan matter. They have made the greatest bully of the nineteenth century—Bismarck—go down on his marrow bones and acknowledge himself in the wrong, and promise to do better in the future. What is to come out of this Samoan squabble remains to be seen, but up to the latest data American rights and honor were intact, and likely to remain so.

The refusal of Senator Allison to bury his president al aspirations by becoming Secretary of the Treasury for General Harrison, has knocked the cabinet makers silly. They do not seem able to pull themselves together yet, or to know what to say next. It is believed that John Sherman chuckles to himself every time he gets in a dark place over Mr. Harrison's trouble in making up his cabinet.

Representative Springer is a happy man. After working many weary months against a determined opposition he has the satisfaction of seeing the Oklahoma bill passed by the House with a good healthy majority. The bill now goes to the senate where the fight will begin again, but, owing to the shortness of the session it will have to be made sharp and quick by the friends of the measure or it will be lost.

John Bushyhead, ex Governor of the Cherokee nation, says the President has promised him to veto the bill should it get through the Senate.

A strong appeal to the public in favor of American shipping was made by the American Shipping League which held its annual session here last week. Friday evening a public meeting was held in which a number of prominent Democrats and Republicans made speeches commending the work undertaken by the league. A notable feature of the speeches was the complimentary manner in which the Republican speakers alluded to Secretary Whitney. Representative Boutelle, of Maine, called him the "enterprising and wide-awake Secretary of the Navy," etc. When one at all familiar with the Navy Department under previous administrations looks at what Mr. Whitney has accomplished, and how little it has cost, comparatively, he can not help commending the hardworking Secretary for the good he has done, and regretting that the country is soon to lose the services of such a man.

The number of nominations unacted upon and now pending before the Senate is over 4oo. When a Republican Senator is asked whether his party proposes to "hang up" all these nominations for good, he will begin to talk with great interest about something else.

Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from severe salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing, healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine.

"I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affliction. I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

Agonizing Itch and Pain

disappeared, and now I am entirely free from the disease. My blood seems to be thoroughly purified, and my general health is greatly benefited." Lyman Allen, Sexton N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill.

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would crack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

From 108 to 135

"I was seriously troubled with salt rheum for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs. to 135." Mrs. Alice Smith, Stamford, Conn.

If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured many others, and will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.

—SPECIALIST,—

In The Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition, on this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment. Dr Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients not cured by ordinary Treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their dieases Especially Invited.

DR. CLARK Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and can be consulted free of charge at

NEW YORK CITY, Jan 17 to 23. Jan. 31 to Feb. 6. Feb. 13 to 20, '89

SCRANTON, PA., Lackawanna Valley House, Feb. 9 and 11, '89.

CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Wednesday, Feb. 21, '89.

BENTON, PA., Exchange Hotel, Friday, Feb, 22, 1889.

BLOOMSBURGH, PA., Exchange Hotel Saturday, Feb. 23, '89.

MUNCY, PA., Muncy Valley House, Monday, Feb. 25, '89.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Porter House, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 26 and 27, '89.

Deformity From Brights Disease.

S. D. VanBuskirk, of Demorest, N. J., says Aug. 20, 1888; "Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, New York., has cured our daughter of Bright's Disease, after all other means had failed. She was so swollen that she measured 45 inches around the waist, and 18 inches below the knee. To say that we feel thankful for such a boon as Favorite Remedy is but a poor expression of the feelings of grateful parents.'

Statement of Finances —OF— COLUMBIA COUNTY,

From January 1, 1888 to January 1, 1889.

STATEMENT SHOWING TAXES ASSESSED AND BALANCE STILL DUE.

TOWNSHIPS.	ASSESSED. County Tax.	ASSESSED. Dog Tax.	ASSESSED. State Tax.	STILL DUE. County Tax.	STILL DUE. Dog Tax.	STILL DUE. State Tax.
Beaver	$ 718 46	$ 88 00	$ 73 18	$ 463 15	$ 65 50	$ 49 02
Benton	1906 31	90 00	48 44	599 07	68 50	16 29
Berwick	1364 19	63 50	644 30	501 09	41 50	99 35
Bloom	4142 35	102 00	1375 18	1179 53	74 50	273 90
Briarcreek	1122 74	76 00	128 06	718 57	59 00	65 69
Catawissa	1957 03	66 50	356 16	595 97	70 50	73 31
Centralia	1103 88	4 50	313 74	180 79	2 50	.....
Centre	1714 66	84 00	229 32	918 13	68 50	3 23
Conyng'h'm	1630 99	19 00	18 60	870 39	10 50	5 69
Fishing cr'k	1144 44	54 00	74 50	602 48	78 50	18 15
Franklin	505 32	45 00	41 29	220 33	25 00	8 77
Greenwood	1977 28	99 00	419 61	496 03	56 00	27 98
Hemlock	1091 48	57 50	69 98	319 97	34 00	4 55
Jackson	292 52	52 00	37 45	174 87	44 50	19 39
Locust	1596 56	137 00	158 42	460 51	85 50	17 16
Madison	1069 41	85 50	64 27	328 47	54 50	21 08
Main	598 73	53 00	72 74	197 54	34 50	7 56
Mifflin	1099 65	81 50	164 39	351 74	61 00	29 61
Montour	801 90	41 00	76 15	354 01	25 00	17 64
Mt. Pleasant	607 41	69 00	99 55	239 02	39 00	9 99
Orange	936 86	55 00	217 29	300 92	29 50	99 21
Pine	496 81	50 00	17 92	271 53	39 50	8 16
Roaringcreek	417 05	38 00	98 90	50 03	21 51	21 90
Scott	1456 41	90 00	257 67	573 64	64 50	73 94
Sugarloaf	384 89	67 50	6 40	225 81	57 50	6 40
	$29741 16	$1697 00	$ 5057 35	$10566 79	$ 1170 96	$ 918 47

Amount due for years previous to 1888.

Districts.	Collectors	Yr	County	Dog
Bloom	W. B. Allen	1884		79 50
Bloom	R. Harris	1880	494 50	83 00
			$494 50	$ 62 50

GEORGE A. HERRING Treasurer of Columbia County, in account with said County on county funds.

DR.

January 2nd, 1888. To amt uncollected prior to 1888		$ 8093 45
" amt on hand at last settlement		2674 16
" county tax assessed in 1888		118 43
" tax on register of voters		3096 65
" amt collected on unseated lands		940 99
" " " seated		1156 38
" received for hotel and restaurant license		42
" Jacob Heller, old plank		15 00
" John S Mann, costs Com. vs. J B Mann		15 00
" G A Buckingham, costs Com. vs. Walter Hays		4 80
" Guy Jacoby, costs Com. vs. Paul Pegatt		46 08
" W H Snyder, Proth. cost Com. Vs. Glassmeyer		56 38
" W H Snyder, Proth. cost on struck jury, Kindt vs. Sands		2 50
" G M Baker, old iron safe		36
" Catherine Bankus county tax had been exonerated in '87		1 00
" Commissioners, insurance on jail and sheriff's house		360 03
" I W McKelvy, support of Margaret Weaver at Danville Asylum		99 09
" Anna Melick, support of Peter Melick at Danville Asylum		68 58
" Geo. E Elwell support of John Barton at Danville Asylum		52 58
" Michael Fetterolf, dog tax exonerated in 1885		1 00
" W H Snyder, ink		3 00
" balance due George A Herring, Treasurer		35 62
		$39791 74

CR.

By commissions and discounts allowed on County tax for 1888.

Districts	Com.	Dis.	Districts	Com.	Dis.
Beaver	$ 7 69	$ 12 83	Jackson	$ 4 96	$ 3 10
Benton	9 32	15 46	Locust	30 25	38 11
Berwick	28 80	45 98	Madison	20 48	26 21
Bloom	43 50	72 50	Main	12 35	20 58
Briarcreek	12 21	20 35	Mifflin	20 69	34 69
Catawissa	36 18	59 95	Montour	13 44	22 46
Centralia	21 55	41 94	Mt Pleasant	12 46	12 98
Centre	20 77	27 54	Orange	20 80	20 58
Conyng'm	29 22	52 69	Pine	4 10	7 83
Fishing'k	16 01	31 29	Roar'g'k	12 07	9 95
Franklin	9 96	16 49	Scott	23 15	32 98
Greenw'd	17 92	35 18	Sugarloaf	5 84	8 56
Hemlock	19 09	24 75		$492 10	$785 08

CR.

By commissions exonerations and returns allowed collectors on County tax for 1888.

Dis	Com	Ex & Ret.	Dis	Com	Ex & Ret.
Beaver	$19 26	$ 17 27	Locust		4 58
Benton	21 45	1 75	Madis'n		14 84
Bloom		32 68	Main		5 15
Cat'wis'a		34 11	Mifflin		3 94
Centralia	3 09	24 26	Mt'ntur		2 34
Centre		26 81	Mt. Pl'nt		5 09
Conyn'm		138 74	Orange		5 99
Fish'k		8 66	Pine	6 00	7 57
Grenw'd		5 50	Scott		11 84
Hem'ck		1 98	Sug'loaf		10 86
Jackson		3 77		$45 92	$397 97

By total commissions		$ 528 02
" " discounts		765 08
" " exonerations and returns		397 27
" amount due from collectors 1887		117 27
" " " " 1888		10566 79
" county orders issued and redeemed		26360 99
" commission to treasurer		1054 44
		$39791 74

GEORGE A. HERRING, Treasurer, in account with dog fund.

January 2nd, 1888		
To amount due at last settlement on duplicates of 1887		725 90
" amount due at last settlement on Bloom duplicates of 1886 and 1884		168 50
" amount assessed in 1888		1697 00
		$2585 40

CR.

By commission and exonerations allowed collectors on dog tax for 1887.

Districts.	Com.	Ex.	Districts.	Com.	Ex.
Beaver	$1 40	$ 2 50	Madison		$ 4 00
Benton	75	2 50	Main		2 50
Bloom		7 00	Mifflin		2 00
Catawissa		3 00	Montour		1 00
Centralia		1 00	Mt Pl'nt		1 00
Centre		4 00	Orange		4 00
Conyng'm		10 50	Pine		2 50
Fish'k		2 00	Scott		6 50
Greenw'd		7 50	Sugarlof		2 00
Jackson		2 00			
Locust		4 50		$2 15	$61 00

CR.

By commission and discount allowed collectors on dog tax for 1888.

Districts.	Com.	Dis.	Districts.	Com.	Dis.
Beaver	$ 67	$ 1 12	Jackson	$ 25	$ 37
Benton	65	1 07	Locust	1 55	2 54
Berwick	66	1 10	Madison	92	1 54
Bloom	55	1 37	Main	86	1 42
Briar'k	51	85	Mifflin	41	1 03
Cat'wis'a	45	90	Montour	48	80
Centralia	36	10	Mt Pl'nt	1 06	1 00
Centre	48	80	Orange	76	1 27
Conyn'm	01	02	Pine	32	53
Fish'k	50	97	Roar'k	49	82
Fra'n	60	1 00	Scott	48	80
Grenw'd	1 27	2 12	Sug'loaf	29	50
Hem'ck	94	1 03		$15 58	$25 14

By total commission to collectors		17 73
" " discount allowed "		35 14
" " exoneration " "		81 00
" " amount orders paid in 1888		921 75
" amount due from collectors 1888		1170 96
" amount due from collectors 1887		55 09
" amount due from collectors 1886 and 1884, Bloom		168 50
" commission to treasurer		44 09
" cash balance on hand		107 14
		$2585 40

GEORGE A. HERRING, Treasurer in account with state fund.

January 2nd 1888. To amount uncollected on duplicate of 1887		$ 521 44
" State tax assessed in 1888		5057 35
		$5578 47

CR.

By commissions and discount allowed collectors on State tax for 1888		112 66
" discounts allowed " " "		208 07
" commissions " " 1887		78
" exonerations " " "		246 01
" amount due on duplicates of 1887		24 39
" " " " 1888		918 27
" " paid State Treasurer		3000 00
" commission to Treasurer for 1888		30 00
" bal. in hands of Treasurer		1040 61
		$5578 79

COMMISSIONERS' EXPENSES.

For which orders were issued on the Treas.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

J. S. Grimes Co. Supt. Appropriations for County Institute 1887	200 00
Central Penna. Telephone Co. " " " attachment of whisper phone	40 50
Adams Express Co., expressage	1 00
U. S. " "	8 60
Western Union Telegraph Co. "	1 25
B & S H R. telegrams	3 14
W K Kocher, freight bills	55
Hervey E Smith auditing public accounts	3 09
Shedrick Cox, damage to wagon, Iola bridge	35 00
Frank Jones, stable rent	3 00
Heller & Co, decorating court house	15 00
William G Girton, expenses to Commissioners' Convention, Erie	20 47
Samuel Michael lantern broken, Rittenhouse bridge	75
D C Black J P, costs, James Thompson vs Col Co.	6 96
William Mann & Co, bill inks &c	6 75
S P Peacock, Notary Public	1 25
J D Bodine, extra work on election papers allowed by Wright & Co	6 00
George A Herring, 42 deeds for land sold Treasurer's sale	110 04
H W Sloan, Bunting "	6 15
Louis Bernhard, repair town clock	1 00
C F Knapp, Insurance on jail stable	4 50
C M Drinker, repairs to lock	75
I L Rabb, ext teeth for prisoners	4 00
A C Desheppard, rep safe lock	1 50
John J. Reardon, defraying expenses memorial committee	5 00
C F Harder two sets election boxes and freight	2 85
Samuel Smith, Sheriff taking two prisoners at different times to Eastern Penitentiary	92 27
W R Fowler taking Daniel Seybert to E. Penitentiary from Union Co.	68 82
W H Snyder, Proth et al Costs Wm F Rodine vs Col Co.	92 99
Stephen Pohe attending Co audit	16 10
Eli Mendenhall " " "	14 00
Washington Parr " " "	16 00
	$27 68

COURTS, JURORS' PAY AND CONSTABLES' RETURNS.

Grand Jurors during the year	685 46
Traverse Jurors " " at court	2993 17
" " struck jury Kindt vs Sands	36 36
Constables returns during year	309 06
Court crier " " "	140 00
Tipstaves " " "	174 00
Newton Walker, Stenographer " " " Craig vs Craig	450 64
" " " Dr. Gardner trial	52 28
Samuel Smith Sheriff serving jury notices	162 64
George A Buckingham, jury Commissioner	122 40
George W Derr, jury commissioner	43 75
J D Bodine clerk to same	42 85
	20 00
	$5072 61

COSTS IN COMMONWEALTH CASES WHERE THE COUNTY BECAME LIABLE.

Justices, constables and witnesses	$ 1241 38
P P Billmeyer district attorney	180 00
Wm H Snyder, clerk of court	171 00
B Zarr, clerk of court for 1877-78	5 90
J F Caldwell, meals for jury on C Froderick's trial	9 75
Samuel Smith, Sheriff, fees, on prisoners attending court	41 25
Samuel Smith, Sheriff, turnkey fees " " " capias reapturing Thomas Jones	22 50 30 65
	$ 1702 33

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWERS AND ROAD DAMAGES.

Sundry persons as viewers		$ 393 10
J C Brown et al, Greenwood election division surveying, &c		68 91
Wm Berninger, damage Catawissa		150 00
R H Ludwig "		20 00
Henry Hollingshead "		150 00
Daniel Hartman " Benton		30 00
Susanna Appleman "		100 30
I A Dewitt " Greenwood		50 00
H W Beaver et al " Locust		34 28
John Billig " "		70 07
Jeremiah Snyder " "		125 00
H Beaver " "		35 74
Abner A Evans " Orange		1 39
Joseph Fausey " "		20 00
Alinas Cole " Pine		25 00
A B Cole " Sugarloaf		35 81
Alfred Cole " "		10 00
David Achenbach " Orange		15 00
John Fetterman " Locust		35 00
Wm G Girton commissioner attending road views		11 40
Jesse Rittenhouse commissioner attending road views		18 00
Ezra Stephens commissioner attending road views		67 60
		$1466 31

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE.

J B Yetter auditing accounts	$ 97 96
Amos Hartman, auditing accounts	3 36
E M Tewksbury, auditing accounts	28 68
John B Casey, clerk to auditors	27 40
John B Casey, weights and book-holder	3 50
James Cadman, repairing chairs	11 75
T Gorrey, work at Recorder's vault	13 60
J D Bodine, extra clerk hire	50 00
John Herring, assisting to copy register of voters	10 00
Ashleman & Wolf, repairs	6 10
Bloomsburg Gas Co., gas	150 63
Bloomsburg Water Co, water rent	56 69
Bloomsburg Steam & Electric Light Co., steam for heat	543 79
Chas Krug, sash and door for bookcase	10 05
G W Sterner, glass &c. for bookcase	4 20
P K Vannatta, painting bookcase	14 24
Caroline Hilderbrant, cleaning at court house	14 70
Alice Ahlaman, cleaning at court house	3 00
L C Hilderbraut, cleaning at court house	50
E Shutt, " " "	1 50
A Campbell, " " "	1 75
M E Cox, work and " "	18 77
Wm Shoemaker, shoveling snow &c	4 50
H Barrett, cleaning at court house	2 50
S W Garrison, work at law library	50
A C Desheppard, repairing clocks	3 40
C M Drinker, repairing locks at vault	75
G Hower, repairing at court house	1 50
Ephriam Parks, hauling rubbish	1 25
D A Creasy, window brush	75
I W McKelvy, bill index	4 00
J R Schuyler & Co., bill hardware	2 80
A Hertine, carpenter work at book case	20 25
Wm F Rodine, judgment obtained for extra painting	225 00
Creasy & Wells, bill lumber	13 48
Wm G Girton, commissioner	596 40
Jesse Hitsenhouse, commissioner	443 00
Ezra stephens, commissioner	472 00
B F Zarr, atty for commissioners	110 00
J D Bodine, clerk for commissioners	600 00
	$5360 70

COUNTY JAIL AND PRISON REQUISITIONS.

C L Sands & Co., blank ts	$ 18 50
Harman & Hassert, repairs at jail	21 78
F Savitz, repairs at jail	48 43
Wm Barrett, watching fire	2 00
C A McBride, repairing fence	1 00
Eli Jones statement of stable to insurance Co.	3 00
Geo B Martin, repairing pump	1 00
John Lewis, repairing roof on jail	2 00
Gross & Laubach, mortar and work	2 00
C F Knapp, insurance on jail stable	1 50
Hartman & Edgar, repairing boiler	4 80
J J Hagenbuch, pump handle	1 00
S Knorr & Son, blacksmith bill	5 75
Chas W Runyan bill hardware	22 50
J W Mastelier, towels, etc	87
Ashleman & Wolf, repairing	15 30
Geary Hower, work at tank etc	8 70
Thos L Jones, work at tank	25
Weaver & Knorr, work at pig pen and fence	40 50
P Unangst, mending shoes for prisoners	9 60
Thos Gorry, contract jail stable	574 10
O A Jacoby, coal	140 16
Harman & Hassert, coal	64 58
Foundry and machine dept. Harrisburg boiler	26 25
Bloomsburg Gas Co., gas	59 29
Bloomsburg Water Co, water rent	165 76
s Smith, stiff board for prisoners	766 99
S Smith washing for prisoners	116 90
John Taylor, janitor	338 00
J W McKelvy, bill rendered	4 50
Evans & Eyer, clothing for prisoners	16 20
J R Schuyler & Co., bill hardware	5 00
B F Hicks, coal oil and soap	1 87
Bloomsburg Car Co., repairs	2 85
Michael Hess, bill coal	14 69
T Vannatta, repairing pump	1 25
Creasy & Wells, bill lumber	18 97
Dr. J U Hutter professional attendance on prisoners from Apr. 1 1885, to Dec. 31, 1888	74 00
	$3413 85

PRINTING, STATIONERY, STAMPS AND BOX RENT.

Geo A Clark, stamps and box rent	$ 17 50
" " stamped envelopes	22 00
" " stationery	15 51
Wm Krickbaum, printing annual statement	45 00
Wm Krickbaum, printing election proclamation	16 80
Wm Krickbaum, printing court calendars " " " notices, blanks, &c	32 00 36 90
Elwell & Bittenbender, printing annual statement	48 00
Elwell & Bittenbender, printing election proclamation	16 80
Elwell & Bittenbender, printing notices, &c	7 50
Elwell & Bittenbender subscription	1 25
J C Brown, printing annual settlement " " election proclamation	45 00 16 80
" " blanks and notices	9 50
Catawissa News Item, printing election proclamation	16 80
W H Brooke & Co., stationery	4 00
J H Mercer, stationery	8 30
	$531 36

INQUISITIONS.

J M Gwinner, Cor. 11 inquests	$ 180 03
Samuel Snyder, J. P., 1 inquest	12 20
J M Gwinner, Cor., 2 inquests	37 51
	$232 82

PENITENTIARY AND ASYLUM.

Convicts in Eastern Penitentiary 1887	$ 78 99
Supt of Lizzie Hawley, Warren Pa	90 00
" " Mary Sullivan, Danville, "	106 54
" " Hiram Albertson, " "	104 57
" " Margaret Weaver, " "	61 13
" " John Barton, " "	106 57
" " Peter Melick, " "	68 56
	$615 30

BRIDGE—BUILDING AND REPAIRS.

BEAVER.

Moyer Brothers, Fisher's bridge, bill cement	$ 9 39
Amos Farver, 48 al, Fisher's bridge, repairing pier	51 08

BENTON.

D H Karnes, Karnes' bridge	2 60
M G Hess "	1 50
F P Dildine, Benton "	2 60
D H Karnes, Edson "	2 60
M G Hess, Hartman "	2 60
D K Karns, I Thomas "	2 60
I J Thomas, "	50

BLOOM.

W W Barrett, Barton double bridge work	5 00
Geo Hartzell, Shaffer bridge	2 00
F K Vannatta, Red Rock bridge, painting notices	3 00
J Bachman, Red Rock bridge, pier contract	1800 00
J Bachman, Red Rock bridge, extra work on pier	172 17
J C Brown, Red Rock bridge, surveying	12 50
Wm Barrett, Red Rock bridge, labor	4 75
Weaver & Knorr, Red Rock bridge, carpentering	8 77
Levi Cox sr., Red Rock bridge, work	4 20
D Yocum, Red Rock bridge, snowing, &c	3 50
John Kramer, Barton bridge, plank	1 95
John Wolf, Shaffer bridge, filling in	60
Creasy & Wells, Red Rock bridge lumber	22 34

BRIARCREEK.

J Bachman, Rittenhouse bridge, contract mason work	539 82
J C Brown, Rittenhouse bridge engineering	6 00

CATAWISSA.

David Gillin, near mouth of Cats. creek snowing	2 00
Thos Hartman, Paper Mill bridge, repairing	25 43
J Achey, Paper Mill bridge, snowing	2 00
Henry Herner, Hollingshead bridge, filling	3 50

FISHINGCREEK.

O D Hagenbuch, Stillwater bridge	2 00
E R Lauderbach, Paden "	1 25
" " Jones "	2 25
" " Buckalew "	1 50

FRANKLIN.

A Loreman, Reeder bridge, filling up	3 87

GREENWOOD.

William Harlem Iola bridge	2 00
Montgomery Cox " "	2 50
B F Hedline, Lemons " repairing	119 80
Wm Harlem, McHenry's Mill bridge	2 00
John Leggott, Iola bridge	2 00
" " McHenry bridge	2 00
" " Sereno "	2 00
" " Greenly "	50

HEMLOCK.

John S Mensch, Hemlock bridge	2 00

JACKSON.

A W Hagenbuch, Derr's bridge	1 50

MADISON

J W Mordan, R Wilson bridge	2 00
" " above Wilson bridge	2 00
Jacob Shoemaker, Hawk bridge, repair	11 04
Daniel Mordan, Kent bridge	50

MAIN.

John J Gearhart, Iron bridge	1 00
David Shuman, "	2 00

MONTOUR.

A J Learn Rupert bridge	2 00
J S Mensch "	2 00

MT. PLEASANT.

J W Mordan Sands Bridge	2 00
Dan'l Mordan "	75
George Hartzel Wanich bridge	2 75

ORANGE.

J M Larish Vance bridge repairing	58 27
W F Crawford "	2 00
W S Fleckenstine Orangeville rep	1 00
J F Mengle " "	50
E B John " "	8 50
Bachman & Farver Herring bridge mason contract	525 09
Jackson & Woodin Mfg Co, Herring bridge pipe	24 12
J C Brown Herring bridge survey'g	6 01
" " " engineer	1 98
Amos Farver " " rep walls	3 39
Geo Herring " "	1 00
Wrought Iron Bridge Co, of Canton, Ohio, Herring bridge on contract	197 50
John Hippensteel Vance bridge	2 00

SCOTT.

J M Larish Light St bridge rep	54 01

SUGARLOAF.

C W Hess, J C Hess bridge	2 00
W A Cole, E Cole bridge	18 24
B E Long "	2 00
D H Carns, J R Cole "	2 00
" Alinas Cole bridge	2 00
F B Sutliff, Sutliff bridge rep	6 00
Rachel A Hess, Hess bridge	3 50
Wm G Girton commissioner attending to bridges	66 09
Ezra Stephens commissioner attending to bridges	53 99
Jesse Rittenhouse commissioner attending to bridges	53 64
	$5322 62

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Districts.	Annual.	Triennial.	Total.
Beaver	$34 32	$ 38 75	$ 73 07
Benton	39 04	58 75	97 79
Berwick	63 07	58 75	121 82
Bloom	66 45	139 00	194 45
Briarcreek	44 58	58 75	96 33
Catawissa	46 81	50 75	97 56
Centralia	47 10	56 75	103 85
Centre	36 36	45 75	40 72
Conyngham	40 72	....	86 11
Fishingcreek	43 06	47 96	90 01
Franklin	17 12	19 50	36 62
Greenwood	40 59	44 00	84 59
Hemlock	23 13	42 75	65 88
Jackson	21 81	29 00	51 81
Locust	53 00	53 95	104 25
Madison	44 64	64 45	109 09
Main	22 66	39 75	62 41
Mifflin	59 03	56 25	95 30
Montour	21 50	32 75	54 25
Mt. Pleasant	26 51	43 70	70 21
Orange	25 30	47 75	74 05
Pine	30 30	41 75	72 05
Roaringcreek	21 95	26 75	48 70
Scott	42 39	60 75	103 14
Sugarloaf	29 45	28 75	58 20
Assessors for fall registry of voters			166 00
			$2252 06

SCALPS.

George A Herring, 1 wild cat	$ 2 25
1 fox and 1 weasel, killed before bounty taken off	1 75
	$4 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Paid spring election officers	$ 399 41
" fall " "	572 30
" spring room rent	141 00
" fall " "	137 00
" constables advertising, serving notices and attending spring elections	148 80
Paid constables attending fall election	52 00
Wm H Snyder counting vote	81 50
D R Coffman congressional return judges	4 20
G M Lockard judicial return judge	5 00
J H Wright & Co election blanks	68 90
F L Hutter " "	16 50
	$1591 61

TAXES DISTRIBUTED AND REFUNDED.

Amount of township taxes refunded	$9666 27

BLANK BOOKS.

William Mann deed books	$ 97 25
Williams Murphy's Sons deeds and mortgage books	53 50
E B Yordy blank books	75 00
F L Hutter military rolls, etc	28 00
J H Mercer blank book, etc	8 50
Geo A Clark marriage dockets	25 00
Wm F Murphy's sons docket for prothonotary	14 50
	$ 231 75

BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS, AND TOMBSTONES.

C B Brockway funeral Bloom	$ 25 00
Augustus Groves " "	25 00
Geo S Patterson " Espy	25 00
John R. Brobst " Catawissa	25 00
J S Dodson " Benton	25 00
R H Boody tombstones	60 00
	$225 00

SCALPS.

George A Herring, 1 wild cat	$ 2 25
1 fox and 1 weasel, killed before bounty taken off	1 75
	$4 00

ELECTION EXPENSES.

Paid spring election officers	$ 399 41
" fall " "	572 30
" spring room rent	141 00
" fall " "	137 00
" constables advertising, serving notices and attending spring elections	148 80
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	$1591 61

TAXES DISTRIBUTED AND REFUNDED.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1868.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

	SOUTH.			NORTH.		
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. P.M.	Lv. P.M.
Bloomsburg	6 18	1 05	8 09	8 25	2 25	6 40
Main street	6 18	12 53	7 58	8 46	2 36	6 51
Irondale	6 16	12 50	7 56	8 48	2 42	6 54
Paper Mill	6 08	12 40	7 48	8 56	2 52	7 04
Lightstreet	6 05	12 33	7 45	9 00	2 57	7 08
Orangeville	5 51	12 20	7 35	9 10	3 20	7 16
Forks	5 45	12 00	7 20	9 25	3 36	7 31
Tubbs	5 42	11 53	7 15	9 30	3 42	7 36
Stillwater	5 37	11 45	7 10	9 37	3 50	7 43
Benton	5 28	11 30	7 00	9 47	4 15	7 52
Edsons	5 23	11 20	6 56	9 51	4 20	7 56
Coles Creek	5 20	11 15	6 52	9 56	4 24	8 00
Sugarloaf	5 15	11 10	6 48	10 00	4 28	8 05
Laubachs	5 12	11 05	6 45	10 04	4 33	8 10
Central	5 06	10 57	6 38	10 12	4 40	8 15
Echo Park	5 03	10 52	6 28	10 15	4 43	8 19
Jamison City	5 00	10 45	6 20	10 20	4 50	8 25
	Lv. P.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:22 a. m.	11:04 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:30 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
*2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:55 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FEB. 15.—The sale of the real estate of Joseph R. Patton, deceased, in Greenwood township was adjourned until the 15th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

FEBRUARY 21.—John Billhime will sell valuable horses, cattle, farm implements, wagons, sleds, harness, household goods, etc etc., at his residence in Madison township at 9 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 2.—Louisa Wolf, administratrix of Henry Wolf deceased, will sell twenty-four acres of land in Fishingcreek township containing house, barn,etc. on the premises at 10 a. m.

MARCH 2nd.—Joseph Weiss, agent, will sell valuable personal property at public sale on the premises at Lime Ridge at 10 o'clock sharp. Horse, cow, farm implements and machinery, household goods, etc.

MARCH 5.—Margaret Ulrich will sell horses, cows, pigs, &c. on Sheatler farm, near Jerseytown, at 9 a. m.

MARCH 7.—Geo. B. Derrick will sell horses, cows, harness and other valuable personal property at the residence of D. W. Robbins in Pine twp. at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARCH 8. Daniel Yocum will sell horses, cows, pigs, farm machinery, household and kitchen furniture on his premises in Hemlock township, across the creek at Red Rock bridge at 10 a. m.

MARCH 13.—William Ash will sell personal property on his premises in Fishingcreek township, at 10 a. m.

March 14. The administrators of Samuel Nungesser will sell a farm in Beaver township on the premises at 10 a. m.

MARCH 14.—C. A. Harman will sell horses, cattle, farm machinery, wagons, sleds, etc., at his residence in Mifflin twp. at half past nine o'clock, a. m.

MARCH 21.—John Zaner will sell farming implements and live stock on his premises in Fishingcreek township. About twenty head of horses will be sold.

FOR SALE. Thirty aces of timber land in Pine township, two acres cleared, property of Mrs. Mary A. Joyal. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, for terms. tf

FOR SALE. Fif-y-seven acres of land in Sugarloaf township, being part of the Wolcott Harvey farm. Good farm land, and a valuable timber tract. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg. tf

FOR SALE.—A valuable farm in Madison Township containing 115 acres, fine buildings. Will be sold on easy payments. If not sold at private sale by July 1st, will be sold at public sale. For terms inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg. tf.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.—H. C. Hess and David Kocher have a number of town lots at Central which will be offered at reasonable prices. Within one mile of Jameson City. It is along the main road leading to Laporte.

FOR SALE.—Three good store properties, twelve dwellings, six farms, two grist mills, one saw mill, also a good farm of 307 acres in Virginia, by M. P. Lutz, Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Bloomsburg, Pa

FOR SALE.—A farm, situated in Frosty Valley, 87 acres, good timber land, house and barn, good well of water, young apple orchard, etc. Must be sold by 1st of March. Apply to J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

Personal.

Miss Regina Lowenberg is visiting in Williamsport.

John R. Keeler of Benton was in town Monday settling up the estate of Maria Hess, of which he is executor.

A. W. Snyder and wife of Mifflin, visited their brother M. J. Hess, the dentist, Saturday last. They returned to their home again Monday.

Mr. J. Lee Harman and sister Marie attended a complimentary social hop given by the ladies of the "Die Lustigen" club of Pittson. They report a grand affair.

William Brobst is a happy father. A son was born Saturday of last week.

Fine Cabinets in vignette or scroll.
tf M'Killip Bros.

Mr. Isaac Andreas of Hetlerville, the popular constable of Mifflin township, was in town attending court Monday.

Township election one week from next Tuesday, February 19. All citizens should see that good officers are chosen.

Jurors summoned to appear at February Term on Monday 11th inst, for second week of said term need not attend as all causes on the trial list for that time have been settled or continued. By order of the Court.

Life size crayons in gold frames only $10.
tf M'Killip Bros.

The net proceeds of the supper given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church in the Manse, Feb. 1 were $135.33.

Don't fail to call at F. D. Dentler's shoe store and get the benefit of the discount of 10 per cent. which he gives on boots and shoes from now on till March 1st.

John M. Clark Esq. is a candidate for re-election to the office of justice of the peace. He is an excellent official, and will probably be chosen without opposition.

White, Conner & Sloan, Orangeville Pa. offer for sale a full line of bob sleds, hand and power corn shellers, also the celebrated Lion fodder cutter and crusher.[tf

Henry Williams of this town who has been prostrated for some time with lung disease feels that he owes his life to Dr. Shattuck's Helianthus the Rapid Oxygen Cure for consumption.

A beautiful young lady became so sadly disfigured with pimples and blotches that it was feared she would die of grief. A friend recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which she took, and was completely cured. She is now one of the fairest of the fair.

A rare opportunity is presented for some enterprising townsman to represent a Nursery firm that warrants stock to be delivered in prime condition, so that a large, honorable and permanent trade can be built up. Very liberal terms to the right man. Address,
Jan 25-3m. JAMES E. WHITNEY, Rochester, N. Y.

Theodore Smith, son of ex-Sheriff Smith, broke his arm Friday of last week. He was throwing some straw down for the horses, and afterward in attempting to jump down upon the straw his foot caught and he fell against some bars alongside the barn, his elbow protuding through the bars, the arm was quickly broken between the elbow and shoulder, and he dropped down upon the straw.

The sad news reached this place Saturday last, announcing the death of Mr. Fred Gordon. He has been an invalid for some time and visited Colorado with the hope of regaining strength, but that dread disease consumption had fastened its hold upon him and gradually he neared his end. He was about 29 years of age. He was a son of Gordon formerly one of the publishers of the *Republican*, but for some years past residing at Pittston.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Feb. 5, 1889.

Mr. Ernest M. Greenfield, Hud Girton, Miss Emma Hartman, Mr. Theo. Jones, Maud Kenney, E. Koom, Miss Emma Moyer.

CARDS.

M. D. Luchrs, R. E. Hartman.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Emanuel Laubach came near meeting with a serious accident Saturday last. He was driving a team of spirited horses attached to a sled, and when near the Central pic-nic grounds, was overtaken by a passenger train on the B. & S. railroad. The team became unmanageable and for a time it seemed like a race between the engine and team. While passing over a water course the neck yoke became disengaged and the team broke from the sled. They ran to A. Laubach's store when they were caught. No damage was done.

John Zaner met with a serious accident Saturday of last week. He drove a young horse to Stillwater and upon his return, soon after leaving the post office, the horse became frightened and Mr. Zaner could not control it. When near Oscar Hagenbuch's he was thrown out, and the horse became detached from the sleigh and ran into an open field, where it was soon caught. Mr. Zaner was found to be considerably bruised about the hip, and it is supposed has fractured a small bone. It is a painful bruise, yet it is thought he will soon be out again.

Charles R. Paxton died at his home at Lewisburg, Va. on Friday last, suddenly of heart disease. He was for many years President of the Bloomsburg Iron Company and President of the First National Bank of Bloomsburg from its organization. He removed from here in 1873, to an elegant mansion in the south, and it is said that his landed estate there embraces 7,000 acres. He was the son of Col. Joseph Paxton, and brother of Loyd Paxton of Rupert. He was buried at Lewisburg on Monday. Rev. J. P. Tustin and E. R. and F. P. Drinker attended the funeral. His age was 73 years. His wife and one daughter, Mrs. Christian, survive him.

Judge Ikeler's Tribute to his Predecessor.

At the close of his charge to the grand jury on Monday morning, Judge Ikeler said:

It is proper that I should say at this time that it is unfortunate for, and a great loss to the people of this Judicial District, to be deprived of the public services of so learned and experienced a jurist as his Honor Judge Elwell.

For more than twenty years I have practiced before him both as a private practitioner, and public prosecutor as District Attorney three years. I learned to know him well and highly respect him. His industry, his patience, his legal ability, his impartiality, his earnestness, his courtesy and kindness led me to honor and admire him. I and my clients were satisfied with his rulings and opinions, even when against me, and in all my practice I never took an appeal from his decision.

My practice in the Supreme Court has always been in affirmance of his opinions.

For the many acts of kindness and timely suggestions to me, to aid me in my practice, I hereby express my sincere thanks, and shall always feel grateful towards him.

I had earnestly hoped, with his strong physical frame, his careful, temperate and regular habits, he would be able to serve the entire term for which he was last elected, but it seems to have been otherwise ordered.

It is perhaps proper for us, at this time, to remember that few men among us, have their days of usefulness lengthened as his have been. And it will be fortunate for any of us, when we come to step aside from the active and earnest duties of life, if we can leave a record as honorable, correct, clear and conscientious.

My hope is, and I know it is the hope of bench and bar, and I may say of all who know him, that his influence and legal labors are not ended, but that he may yet live many years and enjoy a happy, useful old age, and eventually when the certain, final great change shall come, that his may be as peaceful and beautiful as the changing foliage of the fall; and may he be folded up, leaf by leaf, preparatory to that eternal glory which fadeth not forever.

Consumption Surely Cured

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send wo bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post offic address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-21-1y

Church News.

[Under this head will be inserted, free of charge, all matters connected with the churches of the county. Special meetings, change of pastor, improvements or injuries to property, and any thing of public interest about churches of all denominations, is invited. Pastors are specially requested to send in their reports.]

A taffy-pull will take place at the house of Mrs. F. K. Marsh, on Main street, Thursday evening, 7th inst., for the benefit of the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the Lutheran church. Both old and young are welcome. Admission only 5 cents.

Rev. Mr. Patterson who has accepted the call to the Presbyterian church of this town, has removed to Bloomsburg with his family. The Manse is undergoing repairs and improvements in the way of paint and paper, and as soon as it is ready for occupancy they will move into it.

In order to reduce stock I will from now on till the 1st day of March give a discount of 10 per cent. on boots and shoes.
F. D. Dentler.

Board of Trade.

A meeting of the Board of trade was held at the Exchange Hotel parlor last Friday evening. C. W. Neal presided and Geo. E. Elwell was elected secretary pro tem. The object of the meeting was stated by Col. Jameson to be the consideration of the proposed Belt Railroad. A charter has been obtained, a survey made, the permission of the town council to go through Seventh street has been given, and all that remains to be done is to secure the co-operation of the business men, and others interested in progress, to insure its success. The road is to start at at a point near the Desk Factory, run up Seventh, through Harman & Hassert's property, out to Neal's furnace, then curves to the canal and back to Market street to the starting point. The intention is to open additional sites for locating factories. The capital stock is $10,000.

The attendance at the meeting was large, and the proposition was cordially indorsed by all present.

A petition was circulated and signed by a large number of persons, asking the town council to open a street through the Hoyt farm, running from Espy road to Fifth street, beginning near the last house of Neal & Sons on the Espy road. Such a road would be of great public benefit, as it would avoid two dangerous railroad crossings, and enable all travelers on that road to come to or leave town by crossing the D. L. & W. tracks at a point where they could see both ways, and not have any noisy shops to pass.

Keep your blood pure and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and tones the whole system.

Lightstreet.

The Bloomsburg & Sullivan R. R. Co., have been making some improvements at the depot by adding a bay window and painting.

Rumor says a silver wedding took place place at Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hulshizers on Tuesday.

J. L. Crawford took charge of the United States on Friday last.

Will Crawford now runs the grocery formerly run by J. L. Crawford. Will seems to enjoy the addition to his family. Its a girl.

No more big dinners, no more Sunday dinners, so says the W. C. T. U.

John Kester of Iowa, is now visiting his parents at this place for the first time in five years, going west when but sixteen years of age.

J. S. Bachman of Shamokin, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. O. B. Melick.

L. M. Pettit received the nomination for poor director last Saturday for Scott.

P. W. Zeigler has purchased the property at the lower end of town, belonging to the heirs of Asa Everett, deceased.

L. M. Pettit is building an addition to his stable on lot recently purchased of Elizabeth Ruckle estate.

H. C Kelchner returned from his western trip looking hale and hearty.

She Blushed

awfully when I told her what to do for those horrid pimples with which her face was covered. She now says if you want a pink and white complexion with a nice clear smooth skin, you must use that best of all blood purifiers, Sulphur Bitters. 2t

Knights of the Golden Eagle.

NEARLY EIGHT THOUSAND CANDIDATES ADMITTED LAST YEAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual report of Grand Master of Records J. D. Barnes, of Pennsylvania, for the year ending December 31st, 1888, contains many interesting facts as to the prosperity of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The last report of the Subordinate Castles was received on January 31st.

The aggregate number of initiations, admission by card, dismissal certificates and reinstatements was 7,996, an average of 27 per Castle.

Number of members December 31, 1887, 26,615; initiated during the past year, 7,838; admitted by card and certificate, 109; reinstated, 49; withdrawn by card, 158; suspended, 3,219; deceased, 197; expelled 31; resigned, 15; rejected, 307.

Membership December 31, 1888, 30,991, an increase of 4,376.

The membership is divided as follows: Post Supreme Chiefs, 3; Past Grand Chiefs, 16; Past Chiefs, 4,174; Crusaders, 25,932; Knights, 455; Pilgrims, 420.

Number of Castles December 31, 1887, 234; instituted during the past year, 59; number of Castles December 31, 1888, 293.

The receipts of Subordinate Castles were $228,863 46; disbursements, including investments, $213,867.56; amount on hand invested, $294,962.75; an increase of $79,-565.21.

The amount paid for relief of Sir Knights and widowed families, burial of the dead and donations was $70,129 79. The number of brothers receiving weekly benefits was 2,732 and 50 widowed families receiving relief.

The highest number of initiations, etc., in one Castle was 144.

The aggregate membership of the 59 Castles instituted since January 1, 1888, is 4,017, an average of 68.

The average membership per Castle in the state is 105, the average funds are $1,004.

Since January 1, 1889; 4 Castles have been instituted, a total of 297 Castles, and an aggregate membership of 31,633.

In Philadelphia there are 79 Castles, 11,081 members, an average of 140.

The order in Pennsylvania is located in 42 counties.

During the three years 1886, 1887 and 1888, 29,327 bandidates were admitted in Pennsylvania, 215 Castles instituted, and membership increased 22,491.

The Greatest Sufferers in the World

Are women; their delicate organizations being particularly susceptible to the derangements and disease. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy of Rouedout, N. Y., purifies the blood, invigorates the system and fortifies it against the diseases incident to age, climate and season. It is the best medicine in the world. Keep it in the house for your children's sake, as well as for your own.

The Fight For Prohibition.

IS IT TO BE MANAGED ON A THIRD-PARTY OR A NON-PARTISAN BASIS.

The following is a Harrisburg despatch to the *Press*:

Who will manage the Prohibition campaign? Will it be the Third-party Prohibitionists, or will it be the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?

These are questions that are agitating the leaders of the Prohibition party and the officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Both organizations are now striving to get control of the campaign in order to direct its policy. That there will be a clash between the two seems almost inevitable. It is already intimated in certain quarters that the political Prohibitionists have no sincere desire to see the Constitutional amendment adopted by the people, because they are afraid their occupation will be gone. The charge is not made that they will vote against it, but that they will not vote at all.

If the amendment is defeated they propose to at once charge the Republican party with bad faith and trickery, and to begin with renewed zeal their fight for a third party.

Men and women whose fealty to the temperance cause is unquestioned take this view of the case, and for that reason want to keep the management of the campaign out of the hands of the third party leaders.

That the Women's Christian Temperance Union does not propose to follow the lead of the Prohibition party is a settled fact. There may be a few local organizations that will send delegates to Chairman Stevens' Prohibition Convention, billed for February 5, but there is no probability of the State Union being represented.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Woman's Union and Constitutional Amendment Association, which is an auxiliary to the Woman's Union, will hold an immense convention at either Huntington or Lewistown within the next two weeks. Every temperance organization in the State is to be invited to send delegates, and it is proposed at this convention to appoint a committee to conduct the campaign for the Prohibition amendment.

Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, who was for five years president of the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union and who is now chairman of the Legislation Committee of the state Union, has been in Harrisburg this week looking after the Prohibitory amendment. THE PRESS correspondent called upon her to-day to obtain her views upon the plan of campaign the Woman's Temperance Union will conduct and whether it will be co-operative with the Prohibition party.

Mrs. Wittenmyer has had a large experience in temperance work and took a prominent part in the Prohibition contest in Iowa and Michigan.

"Are the Prohibitionists going to dominate the campaign for the Prohibitory Amendment?" inquired THE PRESS correspondent.

"No," replied Mrs. Wittenmyer very emphatically, "they are not. The Constitutional Amendment Association and the Woman's Temperance Union have the movement well in hand. They have the confidence of the people and the support of the other temperance organizations, and in no case will they allow any political party to dominate the movement, not even the Republican party. They expect, however, to receive the support of the temperance men of all parties."

"It is likely then that the Woman's temperance Union will send delegates to the Prohibition Convention?"

"I don't know. Perhaps some local societies will, but the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Constitutional Amendment Association will have a great convention very shortly, and all temperance organizations will be invited to send representatives. It is not likely, therefore, that any large number would attend the Harrisburg convention. Our convention will be so largely representative that all will come to it whose sympathies are with us in keeping the question free from politics."

THE WORK NON-PARTISAN.

"Then the Woman's Temperance Union of this state has not endorsed the Prohibition party?"

"No. It is non-partisan and for that reason is stronger than the W. C. T. U. of any other state. We have 20,000 active members, and in addition to this force we have the Constitutional Amendment Association, composed chiefly of gentlemen. It ranks next in strength to the Woman's Union. John Fulton, superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company is its president, and an earnest temperanc worker he is, too. These two organizations will work together throughout the campaign in perfect harmony. Then we will also have the assistance of the Good Templars, who are turning all the enginery of their organization toward helping us to carry the Prohibition amendment. We also count largely on the assistance of the Roman Catholic Church. I have information that that church will render us valuable aid in the campaign."

"What particular policy will the Woman's Christian Temperance Union pursue?"

"Our work will be more of an educational character. We expect to print and distribute hundreds of thousands of tracts. They will be placed in the hands of every voter in every county in the State. These tracts will be printed in English and German, and will treat of "The need of Prohibition," "The advantages of Constitutional Prohibition," "Prohibition Prohibits," "Taxpayers, What Becomes of Your Money?" "Down with the Liquor Traffic," and many other subjects.

OTHER PLANS OUTLINED.

"We will supplement this work by securing from the official records of every county the cost of crime and pauperism which is directly traceable to the use of liquor. This will be the work of the local organizations of the various counties. We have already begun the work in Lancaster, Lehigh and Northampton Counties and thousands of tracts have been distributed there. We also propose to have a circuit system similar to the Methodist itinerancy of the olden days. In other words, we propose to have an organization in every county and have a number of speakers.

"Then we will start a round of Prohibition meetings, holding a meeting in every school-house and church in each county. Many of the counties are now organized and ready to begin work. We will use every endeavor to influence men to vote against rum, and, by-and-by, we expect to have every minister in the State preach a sermon in favor of Prohibition and take up a collection to help us along with our work.

"We will probably establish our State head-quarters in Philadelphia and conduct our campaign from these. It is to be an open and fair fight on our part, and as the Californians say, 'we're going to do our level best to win.' On election day we will have our representatives, if possible, at every polling district in the State, and they will serve a lunch to the voters. This is an outline of how we propose to work. Of course, as the canvass goes on, we will get new ideas and we will act upon them."

Many women find great difficulty in arranging their hair becomingly, because of its harsh and coarse texture. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, the hair becomes soft, pliant and glossy. The Vigor is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

Court Proceedings.

Court convened at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, Feb. 4. President Judge Ikeler and associate Judge C. B. McHenry on the bench. Judge Murphy was unable to be present on account of illness.

F. P. Dildine appointed constable of Benton, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Alfred Rantz.

Commonwealth vs. Philip Clemens. Deft. enters recognizance for appearance at next term.

Constables returns taken.

A. C. Parks appointed foreman of grand jury.

M. L. McHenry appointed tipstaff to grand jury.

S. V. Boone vs. Rupert & Bloomsburg railroad company, bond of defendant filed.

Petition filed for specific performance of contract in estate of R. L. F. Colley.

Auditors report in estate of Robert Finney confirmed nisi.

Auditor's report in estate of Philip Crawford confirmed nisi.

Bloomsburg Iron Co., vs. Bloomsburg Water Co. Judgment entered for plaintiff for $1600 by agreement.

Exceptions withdrawn to administrator's account in estate of J. J. Malloy.

A. B. Croop appointed guardian of Allen Hicks and Atwood Hicks.

Commonwealth vs. William Bowers, assault and battery, true bill.

Petition for partition in estate of J. F. Fowler filed.

Return of sale in estate of Isaac Bower confirmed nisi.

Also in estate of John Hoats.

Order of sale granted in estate of Henry Wolf.

Commonwealth vs. A. C. Garrison, case continued.

Freeman Bower vs. Josephine Bower, subpœna in divorce awarded.

Report of viewers of a road in Greenwood near Edward McHenry's barn, confirmed nisi.

Order of sale continued in estate of John Santee.

Return of sale in estate of John Miller, confirmed nisi.

Return of commissioner to make partition in estate of Samuel Nungesser filed.

Report of sale in estate of John Conner confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of road in Pine, near F. Wagner's confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of road in Sugarloaf, near John Vansickle's confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a bridge in Jackson and Pine, over Little Fishingcreek confirmed nisi.

Widows' appraisement confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in estate of Maria Hess confirmed nisi.

Jere. Gross vs. Sarah L. Gross, divorce decreed.

Commonwealth vs. Alfred Federolf, recognizance forfeited, to be respited on appearance of defendant at next court.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. J. F. Bower, defendant discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Stephen Dietterich, continued.

Estate of Abraham Martz, specific performance of contract with Samuel Martz, deceased.

Estate of B. C. Hess, report of committee on order to mortgage real estate filed.

Jos. Padden and Frank Goods appointed election overseers of North Conyngham district.

Report of viewers against vacating road in Mt. Pleasant, near R. C. Howells confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of road in Jackson near Golder's against road, confirmed nisi.

J. B. Knittle, D. A. Munson and E. C. Cleaver appointed viewers of a road in Main near D. H. & W. R. R.

Auditor's report in estate of Jacob Chamberlin confirmed nisi.

Petition of Henry Deighmiller for satisfaction of mortgage, filed.

Return of inquest in estate of W. Whitenight, confirmed nisi.

Return of inquest in estate of John Johnson confirmed nisi.

Sale ordered in estate of R. Hoagland.

Estate of W. A. Robbins, petition of W. A. Ailebach to set aside sale filed.

Road in Locust near Samuel Camps, order continued; also in road in Pine near T. R. Everetts.

Bond of C. W. Ammerman, guardian of Lizzie Coleman, approved.

C. W. Funston appointed inspector of oil.

Commonwealth vs. John Clemens, defendant pleaded guilty, and sentenced to pay fine of $25, costs of prosecution, $20 lying in expenses, $7 for support of child to this time $1 a week until child is seven years old, and give bond to poor director of Conyngham township.

Margaret A. Baker vs. G. M. Baker, divorce decreed.

W. Parks, Jacob Kanouse and Samuel Neyhart appointed viewers for county bridge in Sugarloaf near J. P. Fritz.

Commonwealth vs. W. Seybert, true bill.

Commonwealth vs. W. Bowers, nol pros on payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Shuman, recognizance of defendant for appearance at next term.

Commonwealth vs. L. Fetterman S. Mourer, A. E. Fetterman, N. Shoup and P. Shoup, true bill in two cases.

Commonwealth vs. E. Fisher, not a true bill.

Auditors report in estate of Mary E. Peterman referred back to auditor.

Report of viewers of road in Orange near A. B Stewart confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of road in Briarcreek near Adam Sults confirmed nisi.

Sale ordered in estate of Cornelius Kikendall.

On Tuesday traverse jurors discharged without calling a jury. All cases for next week being settled or continued, jurors instructed not to attend.

Report of sale in estate of Martha Hartman confirmed nisi.

E. H. Sloan, Calvin Herring and S. D. Neyhart appointed viewers of road in Fishingcreek near Samuel Shive.

The report of the grand jury recommended repairs to radiators at Jail, and floor of one cell, painting for recorder's office and lettering drawers in vault.

The following report was presented by the committee appointed by the court on Jan. 21.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Courts of Columbia county.

The committee appointed by your honoral court to consider and report what, if any improvements are required to be made to the Court House, for the convenience and accommodation of suitors, and the proper dispatch of the public business, respectfully submit the following report:

It is believed that by the censes of 1890, the county of Columbia will contain a population of at least 40,000. That the railroad and other business enterprises will necessarily increase the litigation, and bring to every session of our courts, a constantly increasing number of suitors and witnesses. Among these persons, brought here by the process of the court, there are a large number of ladies, frequently with children, and who are obliged to be in attendance in the court during its sessions.

There is not a single room in the Court House provided for the comfort or convenience or necessities of these female suitors and witnesses. No private retiring room, no waiting room where they can be until called into court. The only place which seems to be afforded to them is the public end of a public privy, in the rear end of the Court House, and which is disgustingly filthy and in constant use. It ought to be removed from the Court House at the earliest moment.

A decent and quiet room with carpet, chairs, table, washstand, towels and water closet should be provided at once for the female clientage.

There is but one traverse jury room in the Court House. Everybody knows that it is not unusual for two juries to be out at one time—and three are sometimes considering cases. One more traverse jury room is imperatively necessary, and indeed two should be arranged for at once.

The Commissioners office is quite small for the business of the county, and yet small as it is, it is encumbered by the books and table and safe of the county treasurer. In all well regulated counties the office rooms of the commissioners and treasurer are kept distinct, and we all know the trouble and inconvenience experienced in the trial of ejectment cases, by having and using the same offices and books. A room and vault should be provided for the county treasurer and the funds and papers in his care.

The prothonotary's office is too small, and the vaults are now so filled up with the records of the courts, that the space must be increased.

The grand jury room is too small, and it is of most inconvenient access to the Court room. When the grand jury leaves its room, the tramp, tramp, tramp, of twenty four men along the hall beneath the court room is heard, and as they tramp up the steep stairs the noise increases, and then into the room, crossing it from side to side and filing along the whole length of it into their chairs, delivering a single presentment, and then all this is to be reversed and the length and breadth of the court house must be again travelled twice over, until they reach their den in the north east corner. Something more convenient should be provided.

The only room which the county has provided for the official office of the judge of the courts, and the preservation of the large and valuable law library belonging to the bar and the county, has become and is a public passage way, as a rear entrance into the court room. The judge's table is filled with hats and coats, and the small space left on the four sides of it, will not afford standing room for the thirty and over members of the bar.

A room for the judge and the library should be provided, and the present one used for a hat and coat room.

Your committee has not undertaken to determine how these greatly needed changes should be made, or to formulate any plans of construction, but submit it to the authorities of the county for their consideration and action.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ROBT. R. LITTLE,
CHAS. C. EVANS,
J. B. ROBISON.
C. E. GETER.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 4, 1889.

Book News for February is ready.

Dullest time of year with Book makers, and yet February Book News tells of *Seventy-eight new Books*, and gives clews to the drift and worth of most of them. Very likely not 10 of these 78 Books have any special interest to you; another 10 appeal to some one else, and so on. *Somewhere* there is a mind niche for every one of these new Books.

But how many of you have the time or the chance to dig into the Books of every month and make a choice? The common way is to buy hap-hazard—or go without.

Of course when a book is in everybody's talk—as "Robert Elsmere" or "John Ward, Preacher," are just now—curiosity pricks you to read it. But that's a slow way to get a hint. Book News readers see the light of new genius at the dawning.

Newspaper men are in the full sweep of the new Book current. No one knows better than they what it is to have the drudgery of Book looking and weighing and choosing done by a safe friend. Here is what some of them say:

No better glance at literature from month to month can be had probably.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, Jan. 12, 1889.*

For prompt, unbiased criticism of the new books in an interesting form, this magazine can be relied upon.—*San Francisco Advocate, Jan. 9, 1889.*

In every respect a mirror of the literature of the day.—*Philadelphia North American, Dec. 10, 1888.*

The best epitome of all that is new and best in the world of books.—*Burlington (N. J.) Reporter, Jan. 5, 1889.*

Book News gives in concise form perfectly accurate information regarding all new books; stating their object, character, and all the facts necessary to get an excellent idea of a book before getting it.—*Boston Commonwealth, Jan. 26, 1889.*

Book News is the best and choicest thing of the kind published.—*The Apostolic Guide, Austin, Tex. Dec. 21, 1888.*

The worth of Book News is far greater than any claims made for it by the publisher.—*American Church Sunday-School Magazine, Dec., 1888.*

No lover of books will willingly pass it by unnoticed.—*Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder, Dec. 21, 1888.*

The detached plate-paper portrait this month is of Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher." Scattered through the number are three striking illustrations from Books of the month, and a breezy sketch of Alphonse Daudet at home is enriched by a good likeness of that famous novelist.

Book News is 5 cents a number; 50 cents a year.

By all odds the simplest and best working Meat Chopper we know of is the Philadelphia. *Four* pieces only. A child can take it apart, clean it, and put it together again in a few seconds.

The common meat cutter is a *grinder*. The meat is rolled and jammed and crowded to get through the machine until the juice drips. Every house-keeper knows how the flavor and keeping qualities of meat are hurt by making it into a mushy mass.

The Philadelphia Meat Chopper dosen't grind, *it cuts*. Meat that passes through it is chopped into bits as a sharp pair of scissors would snip strips of paper. The cutting is by scissors action. There is no squeezing and heating of the meat as by other methods. At the first push whatever is to be cut is brought plump against the cutters. A gristle or a stringy piece or a fibre of any kind cannot pass through uncut.

It chops

beef	tongue
tripe	veal
mutton	pork
poultry	eggs
clams	game

in a way to fit them for the most delicate dishes. Minces herbs and vegetables. Does anything that the old chopping knife would do (except cut fingers) and does it better.

The Philadelphia Meat Chopper will finely cut a pound of raw meat *in less than one minute*, or a pound of cooked meat *in less than two minutes*.

Price $1.50.

The machines can be seen in operation in the Basement near the Dairy.

"Black silk-and-wool Villete" is really a black silk-and-wool Camel Hair. At 65c, 90c, and $1 a yard it is about half the first prices. Some of the grades are 46 inches wide!

A new quality black all-wool Batistie has just turned up at 50c 40 inch black Cashmere at 75c—away under value. Let these stand for a dozen other as good or better items in Black Goods.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Blooded Fowls.

Pit Games, Grist Shawlnecks, Heathwoods, Black B. Reds, that will stay to win. Eggs, 13 for $1. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WILLIAM DENNIS,
tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.
(Mention this paper.)

What is the "Old Virginia"? Why it is a brand of cheroots which is the best and cheapest in the country. Dealers supplied by Alexander Bros. & Co., wholesale agents, Bloomsburg Pa.

10 per cent. off for cash on all woolen goods for the next 30 days, at A. M. DeWitt's, Orangeville, Pa. 4w*

All who are fond of a good smoke will save money and health by smoking the "Old Virginia Cheroot." Take no other and beware of imitations. They are retailed 5 for 10 cents, and guaranteed to be the best goods on the market for the money. Try them and be convinced. Alexander Bros. & Co., wholesale agents, Bloomsburg Pa.

Engraved business cards can be obtained at the COLUMBIAN office. Ladies having plates can have cards printed. tf

BUSINESS NOTICES

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THOS. BURNS, of Nicetown, writes.—After most horribly suffering from blood poisoning, pains at times being unbearable, had to give up work, was under care of hospital surgeons without benefit, but was completely cured by Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia. Sufferers, no matter who has failed, do not despair, go consult Dr. Theel, I am sure he will cure you.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often b

Astir at the Navy Yard.

ORDERS FROM UNCLE SAM—HOW A MAN-OF-WAR IS PUT IN COMMISSION—AND OFFICERED AND MANNED FOR A SEA CRUISE.

U. S. NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

When our esteemed Uncle Sam, who in some way is supposed to preside over our national affairs, has decided to send one of his ships to sea, for the purpose of astonishing and appalling the barbarian world, he goes about it in a business-like way. His orders are issued to the officers of the Navy Yard, where the vessel is lying in ordinary, and instruction is given to the various departments to direct the work in repairing and equipping the ship for the sea cruise, upon which he has been pleased to fix his mind and heart.

In a large Navy Yard like this in Brooklyn, of which I am going to tell you, there is nothing startling in Uncle Sam's brusque orders, for often a dozen war vessels are lying at her docks, and it is sometimes a relief to be rid of them. Besides everybody is glad to have the nations of the earth know that we possess a few ships, and can man them with as gallant officers and crew as ever strolled the decks of a more pretentious navy.

With its large facilities, its abundant dockage and its competent management, the Brooklyn Yard is enabled to repair and equip a vessel, for a three years' cruise, on very short notice. A ripple of excitement is awakened, to be sure, and a show of some interest is manifested among the eligible officers who happen to be on waiting orders, when a particular ship is designated to bear the compliments of America to the remotest parts of the world, for they who are to wear the honors have not been chosen, and expectation goes about, in her accustomed way, on tip-toe.

A ship, lying in ordinary, is hardly more than a skeleton, from which all the movable articles, masts, spars, equipments and furniture of every kind, have been removed and put in storage. The vessel, upon the arrival of the department orders, is placed in the dry dock, where the work of painting, caulking and repairing the hull is carried forward vigorously. The sound of hammers and the stir within and without the ship, the activity in the shops and at the forges, the bustle in the stores and warehouses and along the docks, and the close application of the workmen of all grades to their immediate duties, give evidence of the positive will of Uncle Sam, which the observer may interpret as the law that governs the Navy Yard and sets its machinery in motion.

The various departments, into which the business of the Yard is divided to give greater facility and efficiency to the service, perform their respective parts in the repairs and equipment of the vessel. The Bureau of Construction does the carpenter work and makes the repairs upon the hull; that of Steam Engineering puts in order the motive power and machinery; that of Equipment prepares the rigging and sails; that of Navigation adjusts the compasses, nautical instruments and the electric light plant; that of Ordnance makes ready the battery, the guns, small arms and amunition, belonging to the ship; and that of Supplies provides and puts on board the provisions needful for three months, and all the clothing required by the crew and likely to be issued to them during the cruise.

As soon as the repairs are completed, the machinery tested and the work of the several departments is done to the satisfaction of those in authority, the vessel is pronounced ready for the sea, equipped with armament and all nautical appliances, and coaled and provisioned for a long voyage in foreign waters. The federal government is notified that the vessel may be put in commission and formally committed to the officers and crew, who will remain with and in charge of her during the cruise in contemplation.

The officers, who have been selected by the Navy Department to carry out the whim of Uncle Sam in displaying the stars and stripes in foreign ports and doing gallantries on all court occasions in the presence of the barbarians, are ordered to report for duty to the commandant of the yard, where the ship lies in waiting, by whom they are instructed to report to the captain of the vessel, he having received his orders from the commander, for assignment to their grade and line of duty.

In manning a war vessel the selection of the crew is made from the sailors who previously have been enlisted and quartered on the receiving ship. This vessel is usually an old line-of-war ship, large and roomy, which has been retired from the service and stationed at the Navy Yard for recruiting purposes, and gives up her men in quantity and quality as desired. The enlisted men are received for a term of three years upon a rigid examination, and are paid according to ability and usefulness from sixteen to thirty dollars a month.

When it becomes known among the men on the receiving ship that a crew is to be mustered in for a sea-going vessel, the scene is all animation and excitement. The prospects are discussed. The ship is talked about, and a world of ideas is set going as to her ability as a sea boat, whether she rolls much, whether she takes in much water in heavy weather, and whether there be an abundance of room for the use of the crew. The probabilities of the course of the cruise are carefully weighed, whether the ship is to stay on our own coast, or to be stationed in European, Chinese or South American waters. The climax of interest is reached in the discussion of the merits of the various parts of the world, all of which leads to the thrilling stories by the old sea dogs of "when I was in China in '49," and "when I came round the Horn in '60."

With the sailors, however, in anticipation of a cruise, the uppermost thought centers on the "old man," as the commander, under whom they will serve, is called. He it is who may make their life agreeable, or who may impose upon them the severest hardships. Some have sailed with him before, and know him thoroughly as a kind hearted man and a respected officer. Others have heard of him as a veritable tyrant, and fancy that they hear the clanking of chains when his name is mentioned. After profound deliberation Jackey makes up his mind whether he wants to go to sea or not, losing sight of the greater fact that in all human probability he will have to go, whatever be his mental reservations. Like the true American citizen that he is, with an air of importance he boastingly declares what he will do, and then quietly does what is required of him by the superior authorities.

On a man-of-war from two hundred to three hundred and fifty men are required to make up the full complement of officers and crew. The commissioned officers include the captain, chief executive, navigator, chief engineer and assistants, doctors, paymasters, watch and marine officers, midshipman and cadet engineers. The sailors, marines, fireman, mechanics and servants constitute the crew, who are assigned to specific duties and to particular parts of the ship.

At the appointed time the officers are assembled on the quarter deck with the crew grouped about them, forming a picturesque scene, when the captain reads aloud his orders, compliments the men, outlines the duties of all on shipboard, and praises the name and genius of Uncle Sam in a becoming manner. The flag is then hoisted, and a commission pennant is raised to the masthead which remains flying until the end of the cruise. The pennant may be changed, but as it is the vessel's official insignia it must not forsake its place above the rigging, even for a moment.

From the time the ship goes in commission the officers of the deck with the midshipman remain on duty, relieving each other in successive periods of four hours day and night, in charge of all above deck, under direction of the captain. The navigator as his name implies, directs the course and movement of the ship. The engineer and his assissants assume charge of the machinery. The marine officer becomes chief of the marine guard, who do the police duty on shipboard. The sailors are divided into boat crews, gun crews and companies for batallion drill, and are given particular assignments of places and hours, leading lives of notorious hardship, exposed to all weather and subject to the most exacting duties.

The ship is thus formally commissioned to proceed to sea under specific instructions, and await orders for sailing from her home port. Under the laws of nations no clearance or entrance papers are required of her, as in the case of merchant vessels, to direct her going and coming, but like the rover of the seas, as she is, her movements are made to please her own wayward fancy, or at least to tickle the caprices of the big-hearted and whole souled old uncle, whose only pride is to see everybody happy even though at his own expense.

SALISBURY.

Odds and Ends.

A Chicago woman named Jane Trover lives in a flat with no companions but cats. A few nights ago Herman Sindler, who occupies the floor above, became so enraged at the howling feline colony that he captured one member of it and pounded out its brains with a club. To square matters Mrs. Trover on the next evening piled pots-kettles, chairs, tables, etc, on the stairway, and when Mr. Sindler sallied forth, clad in his finest raiments, he tripped over a skillet and, plunging into the lot, rolled down an almost interminable stairway, kettles, chairs, etc., bruising him as he went. The magistrate before whom Mrs. Trover was then taken pronounced the joke very funny but placed the joker under a heavy bond to keep the peace. He also decreed that the cats must go.

***

Boston papers are telling a good story at the expense of good old Deacon Staples, or rather at the expense of the Deacon's pastor. One day when the Deacon's wife was doing up pickles the parrot stole a pickle from the dish. Mrs. Staples turned in time to see the theft and threw a knife at the parrot with such force and accuracy that it took all the feathers off the bird's head. For days the parrot was disconsolate at the loss of his top-not, but soon after a clergyman came to spend Sunday at Deacon Staples' and the parrot was in the dining room when the guest came in. The parson's head was as smooth as a door knob and he wore no wig. The parrot looked at him with interest, and then, as heads were bowed while the minister said grace, the bird screamed with with distinctness- "Ha! ye durned old scamp! Been stealin' pickles!" The joke was lost on the clergyman, but the Deacon and his wife burst into a laugh while the parrot arched his neck and winked as complacently as if he knew that he had perpetrated the best joke of the year.

***

In the Hungarian quarter at Pottstown the other day a number of children were observed running around on the ground barefooted, beating tin pans and boxes and making a horrible din. In the midst of the circle they were describing was a live baby buried up to its neck in the cold ground, with a shawl wound round its throat for protection. It was learned that the object of putting the baby in this peculiar position was to cure it of a skin disease, the Huns having the same faith in the curative properties of mother earth that is characteristic of many savage tribes. While the child was thus experiencing the medical virtues of the earth packed around its body the boys beat upon tin pans to frighten away the evil spirits that had caused the disease.

***

Perhaps nowhere in any gas belt is there so great a peculiarity as exists in the flow of gas at Montpelier, Ind. Six hours out of twenty-four the gas runs down to a minimum, and six hours out of the day it reaches maximum. When the supply is at low ebb the valves are turned wide open to get a sufficient supply, and when the gas is at highest the smallest turn of the key is enough to supply the demand. The movements are co-instant with the ocean tides, but whether or not the same influences are the cause can only be a matter of conjecture.

***

At Montreal the warm weather has occasioned a thaw, one of the results of which has been an unprecedented rise of the river. Portions of the city are submerged, the only check on the rising waters being the pumps, which are kept manned constantly. Ice is also forming in dangerous gorges and the usual troubles incident to the spring "opening" are apprehended.

An Attack of Gravel.

The Terrible Suffering of a Woman at 60.—How She was Happily Cured.

There is nothing I now enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. My troubles began in my kidneys and from which I never expected to recover. First there were pains in my back, I was feverish, with no appetite and could not sleep, I was compelled to use a cane, and finally got so weak that I could not stand alone. The distress in my back was terrible. I was burning up with a fever or constantly shivering as if cold. My physicians said

I HAD BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

which was alarming information. To add to my affliction after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of Gravel. When this made its appearance my physician gave up my case, and I resigned myself to die. I had four doctors attend me, the best in the country, yet I constantly grew worse. Six years ago last June, how well I remember the time! I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using one bottle I threw away my cane and went to New York on a visit, and three bottles cured me. I have never had a return of Gravel, nor of the pains or weakness in the back, and though I am over sixty years of age I am

Now Vigorous and Strong

as I was in my prime. I do all my own work, and rarely know what it is to be tired. I keep the medicine in the house and give it to my grandchildren, and recommend it wherever I go. What physicians and all of the various remedies I had taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did—it stayed the disease and made me a strong, vigorous woman.

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Price One dollar. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy,

Prepared by

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

$1 per bottle Six for $5. By all druggists.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT

German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Billious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.	$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.
Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling? If so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.	Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities burst-ing through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.
Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and work shops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.	SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.
If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS and it never fails to cure.	SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.
Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.	SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.
Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.	Try SULPHUR BITTERS to night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the womb and its appendages in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequaled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For morning sickness, or nausea, from whatever cause arising, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia and kindred symptoms, its use, in small doses, will prove very beneficial.

"**Favorite Prescription**" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a **regulator** and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"**Favorite Prescription,**" when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"**Favorite Prescription**" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles** (100 doses) **$1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (nearly 1000 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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SOFTENS and PRESERVES the Leather

Once a week Brother's boots and once a month Sister's is enough for perfect results. A million dollars' improvement and most durable polish you ever saw. You don't have to groan and sweat with a blacking brush. Be wise, my A, B, C scholars, and your grandfather worked hard is no reason you should not spare yourself this worse than useless labor.

Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and Shoe Dealers.

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The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. A-&-co.-dec-7-1y

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The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

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Feb 1-d-4t.

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WEAK AND PAINFUL KIDNEYS, ACHING Sides, Back and Chest, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp, and Muscular Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

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DON'T BUY YOUR Rubber Boots until you have seen the "COLCHESTER" with "Extension Edge" & Napoleon Top. This is the best fitting and MOST DURABLE BOOT in the market. Made of the Best PURE GUM stock. The "Extension Edge" protects the upper, adds to wear of the Sole by giving broader treading surface.

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DON'T BUY YOUR ARCTICS UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN THE COLCHESTER ARCTIC with "Outside Counter." Ahead of ALL others in style & durability. If you want the worth of your money try the Colchester with "OUTSIDE COUNTER."

Kept Here by Best Stores.

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"Royal Liquid Glue" mends broken China, Glass, Wood, Leather, Metals, Furniture, etc., with Everlasting Tenacity! Sold by Grocers, Druggists and General Stores.

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$85 Solid Gold Watch and the $100. cash lottery. Both given away. Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can have one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, at wholesale, reach a great many. Free, and after you have kept them in your house for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express freight, etc. Address H. Hallett & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

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Notes.

In New York's City Hall are a lot of paintings of old Governors of New York which come into prominence every once in a while because of a sheriff's levy to sell them to satisfy judgments against the city. One of these judgments is now on hand, but executions have been stayed. The form of levying upon them is gone through with, because personal property must be exhausted before real property can be levied upon. The cases have always been settled without disposing of the pictures of the Governors, and the present levies will probably prove no exception.

In a suit in New York city recently Mrs. Sarah Jane Collins said that bank books and checks which her husband had in his possession had been destroyed or sold during the war "when paper was dear." Being asked by the opposing counsel what war she meant, she said it was not the War of Independence but the Rebellion. She declined to answer when it ended. Said she: "I didn't fight in it. How should I know."

The schooner W. L. White, abandoned by her crew off the Delaware Bay during the great storm of March 13 last, has turned up stranded on the Hebrides. During this time she traveled 5000 miles over the ocean, was sighted and reported forty-five times and described a zig zag course, now northeast, southwest, back and forth to all the points of the compass, by far the most interesting of the records in existance.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale and others have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of pensioning public school teachers who may have served half a century.

A young man at Rockford Ill., some time ago wrote his name in a girl's album and now he is defendent in a suit brought by the fair damsel to recover $800, the amount of a note she holds against him. It is believed the note was written on the page of the album where he signed his name. The young man should congratulate himself that it isn't a breach of promise case instead.

A chatty gossiper in the Boston "Transcript" refers to the extraordinary number of lectures and readings in the foreign tongues now going on in Boston. The privilege of hearing and admiring what you can not understand is highly appreciated in Boston.

Six young ladies of Brunswick, Ga., have organized themselves into an "Old Maid Club," pledging each other never to marry unless the consent of every member of the club is obtained, the contesting members to act as bridesmaids and each present the bride with a handsome present. One of the members having had the question popped and being unable to get unanimous consent is now waiting for the dissenting members to meet their "fates" when she feels that they will relent.

Father Kolasinki, whose removal from the Polish Church in Detroit three years ago resulted in several riots, recently administered first communion to a large number of children of his adherents in a chapel fixed up in his house. His friends say they do not care for the Bishop and will build a church and install Kolasinki. They claim to be 2000 strong.

A thief of peculiarly mean turn of mind appeared in New York recently. A poor car driver named Barry, living at 309 East Twenty-ninth street, who could barely earn enough to keep his family, broke his leg and was in a desperate strait. His wife done washing and scrubbing to help out. One night a man presented himself as the janitor of a down-town building, and giving her a key for which he required a deposit of fifty cents, told her to go down and scrub it out. Arriving at the place she found that no one knew anything of the man. She was out the fifty cents for the key and ten cents for car fare, both of which she had borrowed from a neighbor.

Petitions are circulating in different parts of the State asking the legislature to pass a law forbidding the sale of cigarettes and tobacco to persons under sixteen years of age. It is to be hoped that both Houses at Harrisburg will take the matter into serious consideration, mature and pass a bill dealing effectually with this evil. The physiological effects of the use of tobacco on children are known only too well. The case also with which cheap cigarette and tobacco can be procured by young boys, and even girls, is evident to every observer. School teachers protest against their use in vain, and the efforts of the parents are rendered abortive by the greed of shopkeepers. A bill on this subject has already been introduced in the New York Legislature, and Pennsylvania should not be behind in dealing with this crying evil.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

During the spring of 1871, while working in the field at my home in Morgan county, Ga., I pulled off my shoes to give my feet a rest. Unfortunately, I walked into a clump of poison oak, and in a few days my feet were in a terrible condition, and I could not put on a shoe because of the soreness and swelling. I was treated as poison oak cases usually are, and everything was healed up. About the same time the following spring, 1872, my feet became sore again, as at first, and every succeeding spring for five years brought back the same condition of the disease, only each time it became more distressing, because I began to think it was a lifetime trouble. Finally, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I took six bottles, and to-day am entirely well. My improvement was gradual from the first, and no evidence of the disease remains. I shall take pleasure in testifying as to its curative properties. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence. Yours truly, J. L. MORGAN.

The foregoing certificate is taken at random from thousands of letters in possession of the Swift Specific Co., and presented simply as a sample. It is a voluntary statement, giving facts and results of the case. Its accuracy and genuineness are beyond question.

A valuable Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. Address

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DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for for PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, counteracts the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camillo Arthur Maier, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden.*

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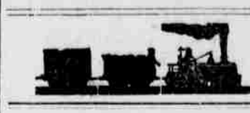

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Cameron	5 55